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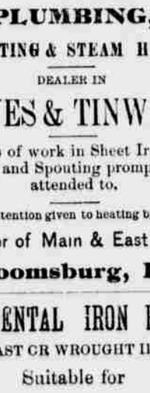

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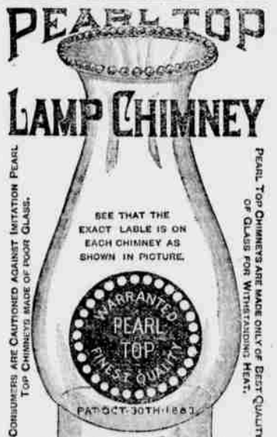

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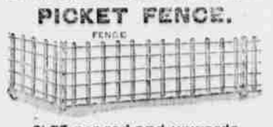

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CHAPTER XXII.

Duran is at her side in an instant. He has encircled her with his arms. Her head has fallen upon her breast. He looks at Boyle as though prepared to dispute him for her to the death; but there is no occasion for him to be on the defensive. When that cry, when the word "Maurice" has rushed from her lips, Granit, as though he had received a mortal wound, had loosed his hold of her, and now stands apart from them, staring vacantly at the half unconscious girl. This he had never suspected. That her heart was not his, he knew; that it was in the keeping of another bursts upon him now for the first time, without a moment's warning, and crushes out of him his last hope.

There is something terrible in the glance he has bent upon her. He has apparently given no thought to Duran, though in him he finds his rival; all his thoughts are centered on Nadine. As if she feels the terrible concentration of his regard, she shivers in Duran's arms, and slowly lifts her head. Her eyes met Boyle's.

"So!" he says, and no more.

There is such a cruel meaning in the one word he has uttered that Nadine, freeing herself from Duran's restraining grasp, goes forward as if to refute in person whatsoever he may dare to insist upon. Yet, as she draws near to him, the extreme agony of his expression touches, and forbids her to say anything that may hurt or wound.

"Stand back!" says Boyle in a low tone. "Do not come near me. If you touch me I will not answer for myself. Probably I shall kill you."

"Paul!"

She has forgotten everything save the despair that she has brought to him, and that stands marked upon his pallid face.

"I warn you to keep away," repeats he in the same dull, methodical tone as before. "If you spoke forever you could not tell me more than I know now. It is too late to cajole or deceive me further. You must be satisfied with the old victory."

"If you would but listen"——

"To believe again—to be again undone? Be warned!" cries he with a sudden access of violent passion.

"If you approach me one step nearer, if your treacherous voice sounds once more upon my ear, I will dash your false brains against that wall opposite!" He draws his breath fiercely, and his hands work together in a convulsive frenzy. "Traitress!" he whispers, a cold fury in his tone; "how has it been between us? I gave you all—my love, my life, my hopes. You gave me a serpent's smile and glances false as hell! With desire in your heart for another, you held out a hand to me, and swore you knew not the meaning of the strange word love! Stand back, I tell you, if life is still of value to you! Nay, not a word! Treacherous devil that you are, I would still spare you!"

"If you would only let me tell you how"——

She has placed her hand appealingly upon his. With a sudden cry, wild as though coming from a beast hurt unto death, he seizes her, and flinging her far from him, sends her with a crash against the furthest wall.

She drops like a stone to the ground.

Duran, holding her to his heart, looks round. Boyle is no longer to be seen. Without waiting to learn the consequences of his fury, he had rushed from the room.

* * * * * * *

"Well, at last my duty is at an end; my final guest has departed. I can now rest my weary limbs," says Miss Grey some hours later, sinking into a chair as she speaks.

"You look awfully done," returns Massareene with deep solicitude.

"I am tired. I confess it. With all this anxiety upon my mind, to be obliged to go about among the guests and apologize to them for poor Lady Valworth's absence, was more trying than I knew. Auntie was of no help at all. She was thoroughly upset herself, and for the first hour unpresentable. Then she rallied a little, but to hardly any purpose. Oh, Gerald! what a terrible evening this has been!"

"It has had its good side, however. You are free."

"Free—yes."

"To let me love you."

"I have had no time to think of that." She regards him earnestly for a moment. "You will compel me to believe you selfish," she says slowly.

"Is it selfish to consider above everything the welfare of the one best beloved? If so, I plead guilty. I tell you I have thought of nothing since—since Boyle's expose—but the fact that you have been delivered out of the hands of such a man."

"One must think of Nadine."

"How is she now?" "Well, but still terrified. His violence did her no bodily harm, but she is oppressed by nervous horror, and will not consent to remain alone for even a moment.

She is now in the morning room with Mr. Duran and auntie."

"You were surprised about Duran?"

"Weren't you? When she called out to him that time, and when he caught her in his arms, I could hardly believe my senses. Well, it is a good exchange for her. Maurice Duran is handsome, and rich, and—her heart's chosen. She is a lucky girl!"

"Are you unlucky?" He asks the question wistfully, looking down at her with his plain, kindly face rather disturbed. "I am ugly and poor, and not altogether sure that I am the chosen of her who is all the world to me."

"Oh! you are you!" returns she sententiously. "And as for Maurice Duran, I would not marry him, even if he had the grace to ask me."

"And you will marry me?" eagerly.

"Time will prove that."

She laughs at him a little saucily from under her long lashes, and holds out to him a hand with such dainty sweetness as brings him to her feet at once.

"My darling girl!"

"A darling girl, no doubt; but not yours yet, however."

"And why not, since you are free?"

"I was quite free all along, it seems!" exclaims she with a quick flash of wounded pride that brings the hot blood to her cheeks. She springs from her seat and paces rapidly up and down the room. Presently she stops short before him, and lifts her dark, angry eyes to his. "I wonder you have not too much pride to care for the woman who was despised by that thief!" she says, with angry excitement.

"I care for Millicent Grey. It is absurd to dwell upon such a thing," returns he strongly.

"Shall I ever forget it, I wonder—to be rejected by such as him! To learn from his own lips that I was merely used as a blind; that while paying attention to me his whole heart and soul was devoted to another!"

"But what a soul and heart! you should consider that."

"The meaner they are, the more I resent his conduct. And to say it before them all!—my aunt, Lady Valworth, Sir Thomas, you! When he thus scorned me publicly, with that evil smile upon his lips, I had only one wish left."

"And that?"

"That I were a man, to thrust the words back in his throat and kill him."

"And yet you held me from him at the moment. He is still in the house, however. I will compel him to apologize—to"— begins the hot Irishman, making for the door.

"No, it would be useless," interposes she, quickly "It is done it cannot be undone, and surely his mother has suffered enough. There must be no further disturbance."

"I can follow him, however."

"I tell you, you could never undo what is done. Let him go; he is not worth notice. I should be ashamed to confess that his sting hurt me. And we are bound to remember his mother."

"Ah! poor Lady Valworth! She indeed is the one to be pitied."

"So you would say, could you see her now."

"Where is she?"

"In her own room. Sir Thomas was with her. His grief for her was very touching, but she seemed, I thought, impatient under it. She looked old, crushed, broken!"

Millicent turns aside, but not before he can see that the hot tears are running down her cheeks.

"Poor woman!" says he softly. And then: "My darling, you are worn out. You have been thinking for every one. Let me now think for you. You want rest. Let me persuade you to lie down for a little while."

"It would be useless. I could not sleep. The very air is heavy with trouble. As long as that man remains in the house I hardly know how any of us can breathe.

"That difficulty will be conquered in a few hours. He will leave, of course, by the early train.

"I suppose so. His poor mother!"

"Millicent! Try to forget it all for awhile at least. Think of something else"—he pauses and looks at her entreatingly. "Could you not think of me?"

"If I hadn't you to think of I should go mad," returns she, with sudden soft vehemence. She holds out her hands to him. "You are my one comfort," she whispers brokenly.

They do not hear the door open, and indeed she is still in his arms when Mrs. Brand's voice falls on their ears.

"Is this what you call 'taking a little rest'?" she asks, with deep reproach. There is, however, no anger in her tones—he looks too sad, too depressed for any open demonstrations of annoyance.

"Mrs. Brand," says Massareene, advancing eagerly toward her, "you know how it is with me and Millicent. You must have known for a long time. Now that this unhappy affair has left her once again her own mistress, do not refuse to let me plead my cause."

Mrs. Brand has sunk into a chair.

"You are very persistent," she says, tapping her fingers upon the table near.

"Because I am very much in love."

"And Millicent?"

"I dare to hope that she—has found some room in her heart for me."

"Let her speak for herself," says Mrs. Brand, with a faint touch of impatience. "Well, Millicent, how is it with you?"

"I love him, auntie," says Miss Grey demurely. "I can't help that, can I? And—I wouldn't if I could! He is not rich, of course, but money isn't everything. I have been very dutiful up to this. That you must allow."

She says nothing of the secret passages between her and Massareene, and of the determination lately come to, to defy the world of relations for his sake. "Once you chose for me"——

She pauses. Mrs. Brand sighs.

"That choice was not altogether happy."

Still Mrs. Brand is silent.

"I think perhaps if I were to choose for myself this time, it would be better."

At this her aunt rouses herself.

"I had hoped to see you make a great alliance," she says mournfully. "You, with your fortune, and—and that unfortunate young man, with his prospect of an earldom. All is shattered now. Everything is at an end. But still there would be a brilliant future before you if"——

"I shall not give up Gerald," says Millicent, drawing back from her somewhat coldly. "You and Uncle Timothy can leave your money to whom you will; I shall certainly marry Gerald."

Massareene, coming forward, takes her hand and lifts it to his lips. There is a great warmth and gladness in the gaze he directs at Mrs. Brand.

Perhaps she gives it its value. So true, so unmercenary a love as this is not to be despised in the money worshiping world in which she moves.

"Of course, if you have quite made up your mind," she says with hesitation, looking at Millicent. There is something new and beautiful in the girl's face that attracts her. Love has transfigured it! After all it may be best for her darling to abjure ambition and cleave only to love. "You will be good to her, Gerald!" she says in a low voice.

Massareene, who is looking grave, regards her earnestly.

"I shall always love her," he says, "if that is what you mean!"

"You give your consent, auntie?" asks Millicent, kneeling on the carpet beside her and encompassing her with her arms.

"Yes. My meddling resulted in so dire a failure I dare not try it again. I am glad you have chosen a man who, if poor, is at least one who I believe will make you happy. One, too, whom I like and esteem. Ah! my dear to be able to respect your husband is a great matter, Gerald! see that she can always do that. And as for your uncle Timothy, darling, I think I shall be able to arrange him." She stoops forward and kisses Millicent fondly.

"And now where am I to go?" says the poor woman, in a melancholy tone. "I left the morning room because I felt sure that Duran wanted to come to an understanding with Nadine, and now you two lovers are wishing me—well, any where out of this."

"Nonsense! We shall never wish for your absence," cries Millicent tenderly. "Stay with us always, just as long as ever you like, dear mother mine!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

It is a very pale and fragile Nadine who is looking at Duran in the morning room.

"Now you are safe," says he, smiling. He presses her gently into a huge arm chair, and stirs into a glow the dying embers of the fire. A chill has fallen upon the night. As the warmth comes to her, as she realizes that here, perhaps, Granit will not seek her, as she sees the beloved face of Duran leaning over her, she lets a sense of joy and comfort steal through her being, and as a child, tired and weary, who sees its mother, might do, she stretches out her arms to Duran. In a moment she is lying on his breast.

"Oh, to be here!" she cries faintly. "To be here—in your arms—safe. You will never let me go, will you? You will not let him take me from you?"

"Never, while life is in me! But I do not wish to see you so unnerved, my dearest. Come, take heart! Consider! In these prosaic days a girl cannot be torn from her home by any chance comer. Even if you were alone, you could resist him, because your promise to him has now been canceled; but even if it had not been so, still I am here, your guardian and—your lover."

"My own Maurice!" She slips her arm round his neck. She is yet in her ball gown and it is a soft, bare little arm, rounded as a baby's, that encircles him. He turns his head to kiss it tenderly.

"It is a terrible thought," says Duran, presently, "and I am honestly ashamed of it; but I cannot help feeling that this miserable night's work has been our salvation."

"Yesterday I was the most miserable man alive—you were lost to me! To-night, I am the happiest—you are gained! For the future let us banish from us all thoughts save those that remind us that by a most strange chance we have been given to each other just when hope seemed dead."

CHAPTER XXIV.

Joy there, misery here!

Lady Valworth pushes back the portiere, and with a slow and heavy tread advances to where the motionless figure is seated upon a chair, his head buried on the arms that are lying upon the table.

"Granit!" whispers she tremulously.

He starts to his feet with an oath, and turns a stormy face to hers.

"What, cannot I be left alone even now? What brings you here? Is there no rest—no peace?"

"It is only I, my dear—your mother!" Her voice breaks. "Oh, my child! my son! my darling! It is your mother, dear—your own mother! Did you think anything could make any difference to me?" The poor woman flings herself on the ground beside him and encircles him with her arms. "I knew you were alone," she goes on eagerly. "I would have come sooner, but I—I was not very well. The moment I could, however, I came to you. I could not bear to picture you sitting here all by yourself, and perhaps believing your poor mother was holding aloof."

"You had done better had you so held yourself."

"Oh, Granit! do not so speak to me! Do not repulse me!" She is still kneeling beside him, trying do draw his dark, sullen face to look at her; and now she takes his hand and holds it in fondling fashion against her bosom. He is once more her child, her boy, her little one; in trouble and disgrace—in direst grief—and to whom then should he come but to his mother? "My darling, why did you not trust me?" she says in a low, painful whisper. "I would have given them to you. I could have managed in some way. Yes—I would have given them."

"They were not yours to give"—this allusion to the stolen diamonds hardens his heart again, though not toward her—"they belonged to Sir Thomas. However"—breaking off savagely and dragging his hand roughly out of hers—"it is too late to dis uss what is over and done. If you have come here to maunder about my crimes, I warn you I will have none of it."

"No, no, dear; not another word shall be said." Going closer to him she tries to press him into a chair. "Sit down now and let us talk of your plans," she whispers soothingly.

"Plans!" He glances at her vaguely, as though he hardly understands; plainly he has not been listening. Then suddenly his face flushes; the veins swell upon his temples. "Where is she?" he cries in a vehement tone.

"She? Millicent"

"Pshaw! No. She who betrayed me; that fair devil, Nadine."

"She is down stairs. She has been very ill," says the mother trembling.

"Did I hurt her? Did she feel? Did she suffer?" His tone is exultant, yet there is a fierce agony in it. "I hope so. Great heavens! how that girl lied to me, though her lips uttered no falsehood. She gave herself to me; she swore she would marry me, caring for that other all the time. Did you mark how she shrunk and cowered away from me? How she paled, and glanced at me as though perdition lay in the sight of me?"

He is glancing over his mother's shoulder toward the opposite wall. His eyes are dark and wild; he is gazing at something. That past scene in the library is again before him—is again being enacted—brought to light by his disordered fancy.

"Granit, think of something else," implores his mother, in a frightened manner. His voice, his gestures, terrify her.

"From me she shrunk—to turn to him! How her eye lit as she saw him! To him she cried for protection from me! She held out her arms to him! She clung to him!" His breath is coming in painful gasps. "There was adoration in the glance she directed at him! To gain such a glance I would have died. Well!" he stretches out his arms and then he clasps his head, "because of such a glance I have died. She has slain me!"

"Granit, my poor boy, do not talk so wildly. Forget this girl; think now of what is the best thing for you to do."

"I have thought of that—that is all arranged."

His tone is impatient.

"Where are you going, darling?" she asks, faintly.

"Nowhere."

His manner is dull and listless.

"Rouse yourself," entreats she, "you must go for awhile. You say you have arranged all. Tell me, then, where you are going!"

"A long journey."

"Long journeys nowadays can be compassed in a very little while."

"That is true. Mine will be the shortest passage on record," he draws his breath sharply. "What happened to her, when I left?"

"She fainted. Mr. Duran"——

"Keep his name out of it, can't you?" interrupts he, violently. "Go on! She fainted. Well, what then?"

"They had considerable difficulty in recovering her, I have been told. I was not there," says Lady Valworth, nervously. "She was naturally a good deal upset by the whole affair. I suppose you frightened her."

"You say I hurt her."

"You sent her with some force against the wall. You did not mean it," hastily—"but when one is agitated as you were, one hardly knows what one is doing. "You" anxiously—"must not take that so much to heart; you did her no real harm. You must not be uneasy."

"Take it to heart? I wish I had killed her!" The words come with a hiss through his clinched teeth; his face is white and distorted with passion. "That she should live, and live with him, is the galling thought; that is more than I can bear. How her little white fingers fastened on his arm! Liar that she is! how she deceived and ruined me! Body and soul she has destroyed."

"Oh, not your soul, darling! There is time—repentance."

"There is very little time now and I am unrepentant."

He throws up his head and points to the window. The lamps in the room are waning, and through the closely curtained window the first streaks of coming morn are stealing with a persistency that will not be denied. Day is breaking, and with it his mother's heart. The cruel light will tear him from her, will carry him—whither?

"You have not told me where you are going," she says, pressing her hand against her heart to still its throbbing.

"I can tell no one that."

"What! not your mother? Granit, do not fear, I will betray you; anything you say to me now will be sacred. Tell me where it is you mean to go."

"I cannot."

"But why—why?"

"For the simple reason that I don't know myself." There is a curious gleam in his eyes that disturbs her and makes her forget the flippancy of his tone. "It is to a strange land I will wend my way before the day is very much older. A stranger in a strange land! My reception will be a cold one, or perchance a hot one."

He laughs wildly. His merriment is, however, shortlived, breaking off almost as it began, and ending in a dismal silence.

"You are thinking of Africa," says his mother, trembling, she scarcely knows why. "If you still refuse to let me know exactly where you are going, at least promise you will write to me. Granit, my dear, dear son, promise me that."

"I will promise you anything you like, though I doubt if you would care to keep up the correspondence." There is something terrible in his manner, which has grown frivolous in a ghastly way, and his face is livid. "She will live and prosper," he says inconsequently as it seems to Lady Valworth; "but she will have to remember. I will compel her to do that! And remember you," laying his hand roughly upon his mother's shoulder, "remember well that my last words were that she was responsible for all!"

"I will not believe these are your last words. You will return to me, when all this has blown over you will return, if even for a month or so. Promise me that, too, Granit."

"From where I am going no man returns."

"That is not true. There is no place on earth from which you cannot come back to me, if you only will."

"No place on earth!" He repeats her words slowly. "My place on earth will know me no more." He seems to wander away from the actual meaning of her words to the mere sound of them. "I have no longer any place on earth," he says dreamily.

"You have a place in my heart always," cries she, with a sudden burst of weeping. She throws her arms round him, and clings to him in an embrace that is full of despair. "Alas! my one child! my pretty baby! that it should come to this," she moans, bitterly.

"You will not forget my message to her?"

Though he is supporting her half fainting form, he hardly heeds her; her words bear no meaning to him. His mind is ever with the girl who had unconsciously betrayed him, whom he has loved—whom he still loves, with a terrible intensity.

"I shall forget nothing. When do you start?"

"When you leave me."

"There will be no train, darling, until 7 o'clock."

"I shall require no train."

"But how, then, will you go?"

Again he bursts into that loud discordant laughter that chills the blood in her veins.

"Do not be uneasy about me. I have prepared for myself a mode of transit swifter than any train. Pouf! Steam will be slow to it."

"You do not trust me," she says sorrowfully, still unsuspecting, still dead to the warning that his words, his face, his manner, should have given her.

"I trust you entirely. I trust you with my last message—to her! Now go."

"I shall see you again?" entreats she, lingering.

"I hope not! I hope from my soul not!"

For the first time his composure seems to desert him. He grows ghastly pale, and a fit of shivering seizes upon him.

"You are ill—you are suffering!" cries his mother quickly.

"No. It is nothing. Only go! I must be alone for awhile, and my time is short. Good-by.

Stooping, he presses his lips to her forehead.

"For the moment?" she answers anxiously.

"Good-by."

There is no denial of her question in his manner, and she is fain to be content with it. She clings to him, and embraces him warmly; an embrace he returns in kind. She moves as if to leave him. Almost as she reaches the door, his voice stops her.

"One word," he says huskily. "Do not—do not be unkind to her! When I am gone, do not show or feel resentment toward her!"

He makes her a sign with his hand to declare he has said all he had called her to hear, and going out, she closes the door behind her.

The sound of her retreating footsteps has died away. He is alone! He stretches out his arms wearily, as one might who has just flung from him some cruel burden, and drawing back the curtains, opens wide the window and gazes out upon the growing day. Already the sun has mounted the heavens, and from the east soft rosy bars of tremulous light are descending upon the distant hill tops. From among the laurels comes the thrilling music of innumerable birds; from the wood the cooing of the gentle pigeons. A rose that has climbed up the wall, more ambitious than its fellows, thrusts its scented petals into his hand.

Mechanically he accepts the gift, and breaking the flower from its stem, inhales its perfume. It is sweet with dew, and sweet as only a morning rose can be, with all the cool moisture of the dead past night still on it, and buried in its heart. Boyle, still as if without thought, having trifled with the flower, carries it to a table near and puts out his hand toward a vase filled with water. The action rouses him. He checks himself, and a after a brief pause flings the flower upon the ground. He had been about to place it in the water with a view to its preservation when that revulsion of feeling came over him. To save it from instant destruction—why? That he might see it upon the morrow? The morrow? Where will he be then?

He sets his heel upon the flower and crushes it out of all lovelinss. Death is rushing toward him on swift black wings—shall that senseless flower be spared? It is a very poor, a very paltry bit of malice, yet it nerves him, and brings him again face to face with his indomitable resolve.

Crossing the room, he opens a case lying upon a bureau and draws from it a revolver. He runs his hand lightly over it, and the cool touch of the steel seems to steady him. Having assured himself that it is loaded, he lays it down again and turns to a writing table.

His hand is firm, the writing bold as ever. A few words, explaining where the famous sapphires (now dismantled and unset) may be found in his rooms in town, are addressed to his mother. Bold words, with no endearing commencement, no affectionate termination. To him the sapphires are of no further use. It is as well that Millicent should have them again.

He flings the pen aside, and, rising to his feet, paces hurriedly up and down the room. He can walk now. But like a flash it bursts upon him that soon movement will be impossible. There upon the carpet he lies like a stick—a stone! The great grand fever of living is tearing through his veins. His pulses throb, his heart beats—there are years of life within the tall, slender, firmly built frame that looks its last through the open window. The early morning air, fresh and fragrant, rushes gayly in. Heavens! how fair the world is! Was it ever so fair as to-day?

He takes up the revolver again and lifts it to his mouth. There is a short hesitation. His mind travels backward. His brain reels. There!—there! she is before him again! A slight form, clothed all in palest blue. A face divine! Her lovely arms! Her eyes—dark—liquid. See, now, they gleam for—Duran! Curse him! To him she holds out her hands. To him she gives herself. She turns——

A groan of agonized remembrance bursts from his lips. Then follows a sharp report! It rings through the house! He sways, and a corpse, disfigured in a horrible manner, falls heavily to the ground. All is over.

Through the window the light breeze enters merrily, and floating downward, lifts the hair, that is still unwet, from the dead man's head, and softly, delicately, plays with it. There is only the breeze. All other motion is gone. So intense is the silence that reigns within the chamber, that a tiny bird, emboldened by it, perches on the sill of the window, and breaks forth into a morning carol, loud and shrill. A carol! A requiem rather!

And now the silence is broken. Through the passages beyond comes the sound of hurrying feet. There is one that runs before the others. Nearer, nearer they come, and still the bird carols, the wind plays—the dead man lies there, careless—unknowing.

A touch upon the handle of the door. The wind still revels in lifeless tresses, but the bird has flown away. The door opens——

Upon the threshold stands—his mother.

THE END.

Saved the Empress' Life.

Many American physicians are among the ablest, but their profession rests on a false hypothesis. It has nothing to do with science, and cannot have until it has vastly advanced. Marked improvement has been made in therapeutics. Our physicians compare very favorably with those of Europe. After the Empress Eugenie had given birth to the prince imperial an important operation was necessary, and all the celebrated doctors of Paris and several American doctors resident there were called in, among them Dr. Johnson, now dead. During her treatment it was found to their consternation that the blood had left her brain. She was in momentary peril of losing her life. A solemn consultation took place. Nobody could advise except Johnson, who declared he could remedy the evil. He held her up by the heels and the blood flowed back to her brain. He saved her life. Not one of the Parisian sages would have dreamed of offering so monstrous an indignity to the empress of the French, but the indignity, as they afterward acknowledged, was preferable to her death. —Chicago News.

Nevada beef

The Columbian.

O. E. Elwell, J. E. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1887.

Judge Morrow of Towanda held court in Danville last week.

Became a Law Without a Signature.

The bill for the redemption of the trade dollars, and the anti-polygamy bill have become laws without the president's signature, by reason of the expiration, of the constitutional limitation of 10 days within which he should have returned the bills to congress in case of his disapproval. Both bills were carefully considered by the president and while they contained some provisions to which he preferred not to commit himself he was unwilling to defeat the object of the measures by a veto.

The Supreme Court.

In the Supreme Court, Berks and Columbia are allotted one week. At the late term the List contained *forty-three* cases, *seven* of which were from Columbia county. Four of these were heard, the other three go over to next year, and of the whole list thirteen cases are unheard. There is no doubt the Court is doing the best it can, but there is a steady increase of cases while the time in which to hear them remains the same.

The members of the Bar from Berks county petitioned the Court to allot a whole week to cases from that county, but the Court said it was impossible just now to make any such arrangement.

The members of the Bar from Columbia county petitioned the Court to make an order, that cases from Columbia county be not called for argument before Tuesday morning without losing their place on the List; and the Court granted the prayer, and made the necessary order. Hereafter, therefore, we need not leave home till Monday, instead of, as heretofore, going down on the Saturday previous. The arrangement is a very satisfactory one indeed. F.

Mutual Apologies in Order.

Now that two years of Democratic rule have passed without either ruining or injuring the country, an apology is in order from the Republicans who impeached the patriotism of their opponents.

The Republican stumpers and editors proclaimed loudly during the last Presidential canvass that should the Democrats gain power there would be danger that the "rebel debt" might be assumed, while it was certain that "business interests" and the "rights of the negro" would be smashed to smithereens. Instead of this, business is certainly in a better condition than it was three years before the election, while not a single outrage has been reported from the South, and the Democratic President has just triumphed over both the platform of his own party and a reluctant majority in the Senate, in his determined effort to give the best office in the District of Columbia to a negro. Surely it would be only manly for the Republicans frankly to acknowledge that they were wrong in their harsh judgment of their Democratic fellow citizens.

The Democrats, on their part, owe an apology to the Republicans. For a dozen years and more the Democratic orators and editors have rung the changes on charges of Republican corruption and rascality. "Turn the rascals out" and "Open the books" were shibboleths of the canvass. Some 30,000 Republican officials, it is said, have been turned out or supplanted, and yet how few of them all have been even accused of rascality. The books have been opened—not half as thoroughly as they ought to have been, no doubt—but no falsifications or other startling discoveries have been made.

The expression of mutual regrets for the harsh and unjust things said on both sides in the last campaign might lead to the adoption of a higher plane for the next contest.—*World.*

Randall on the Work of Congress.

Mr. Randall says that he quite agrees with the sentiments expressed by Senator Sherman, that more general and beneficial legislation has been enacted by this Congress than by any other in years. "I differ," said he, "from Mr. Sherman in saying that all the good measures originated with the Senate. The record of the House will compare favorably with that of the Senate. The record made by Congress will do a great deal to strengthen the Democratic party, and, as far as that is concerned, the party was never in better condition. All of the public measures which Congress passed will meet with the approval of the country at large.

"It was, of course, unfortunate that the General Deficiency bill did not reach the President in time for his signature. Its failure will work a hardship in the courts by the non-payment of witness fees. It was not the fault of the House that the bill did not become a law. Fearing there might be failure, the Committee on Appropriations had the rules suspended and passed the Urgent Deficiency bill, which would have bridged over the difficulties and made it possible to have carried on the workings of the Judicial Department of the Government. This bill passed the House, but was killed in the Senate by Mr. Edmunds, who objected to its second reading, which prevented its going upon the calendar.

"As to the power of the President to sign any of the bills which he did sign before adjournment, I must disagree with Senator Thurman. In the language of the Constitution I think it is explicitly expressed that all bills shall either be returned to Congress or signed before adjournment. Had the Senate not retarded the progress of the Urgent Deficiency bill there would have been no need of raising the question as to the right of the President to sign the bills. It was the only important one in which the business of the Government is particularly concerned. By the postponement of the payment of the judgements and like claims against the Government it will of course necessitate an increased appropriation by the next Congress on account of the accrued interest.

"As to the River and Harbor bill, there is yet in the Treasury an unexpended surplus for the improvement of rivers and harbors something like $23,000,000, or three times the amount embraced in the last bill."

Cleveland Does Not Approve

HIS REFUSAL TO APPEND HIS SIGNATURE TO THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

An effort has been made since the adjournment of Congress to induce the President to sign the river and harbor bill, and those interested in securing this action assert that there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent his doing so now if he is so disposed.

Several members of Congress, including Representatives Willis and Dibble, are of opinion that he has the power and have endeavored to persuade him to sign the bill. Mr. Willis said that there was nothing in the Constitution which provided that the President should sign a bill before 12 o'clock on the 4th of March or that he should report the fact of his signature to the House. The only provision with relation to bills not signed before the expiration of Congress, he said, was that the ten days' limit should not operate to make the measure become a law.

He called on the President and suggested to him that he sign the bill now unless he objected to its provisions. The President informed him that he could not do so, as he was fully convinced that his constitutional power to sign or veto acts of Congress expired with the adjournment of that body. Attorney General Garland agrees entirely with the President on this question.

Washington Capers.

The newspapers and people of Washington thought it all right for a Republican President to appoint Frederick Douglass, a colored man and not identified with Washington interests as a citizen, to the important office of Marshal of the District, even though the Marshal was the medium of social presentation to the President; nor did they get on their ears when the same colored man was appointed Register of the District; but President Cleveland is criticised as having given mortal offense to the same newspapers and people because he imitated his Republican predecessor in the appointment of Matthews and Trotter to succeed Douglass.

Most of the important District offices have always been filled by appointments from the various States, and generally without complaint; and a Republican President escaped criticism when he appointed a colored man as Marshal and again as Register; but the same people and public journals which accepted both foreign and colored appointees from Republican power, are capering like lunatics because Cleveland has done the same thing. The Republican Senators rejected Matthews solely because he is a colored man. Had he been a white Democrat with half of Matthews' ability and character, he would have been confirmed, but a colored man who dares to think and vote for himself, is a fearful menance to the Republican leaders, and they were weak enough to reject Matthews, and thereby teach thousands of other intelligent colored men to think and vote for themselves. To escape just criticism for the wrong, they invented the excuse that Matthews was not a citizen of Washington, in the face of the fact that the same Senators had confirmed scores of Washington appointees from the States; and having thus committed themselves, their first impulse was to reject Trotter also, ostensibly for the same reason, but, in fact, because he was a colored man.

But President Cleveland has won in the end, as the strong and determined man, sure of his ground, nearly always will. He had taken his position and rested there, and at the last moment the Senators reluctantly concluded that the President had the best of it and that they had better get into line with public sentiment before it was too late. Trotter was accordingly confirmed, non-resident though he is, upon a certificate of character conveniently furnished by the Senators from Massachusetts, and the President's fearless firmness has triumphed once more. So the office of Register of the District is still to be filled by a colored man, and the fewer capers the Washington newspapers and people cut over the matter the more they will be respected by the country.—*Times.*

How it Will be Done.

THE HOLDERS OF TRADE DOLLARS WILL TAKE NOTICE.

The treasury department Monday afternoon issued a circular notifying holders, that trade dollars, if not defaced, multilated, or stamped, will be redeemed or exchanged at the offices of the treasurer and several assistant treasurers of the United States. Requests for the redemption of these coins stating the amount held should be forwarded to the above named officers who will file the application and notify holders in their turn when the presentation may be made and payment obtained after notifying these officers. Upon the receipt of the notification from them such coins may be forwarded by express or otherwise, transportation charges being prepaid, when receipts will be issued for the amounts purporting to be contained in the deposits in the order of their reception. Upon the count and ascertainment of the amount of each deposit, payment will be made therefor in standard silver dollars or fractional silver coin at the option of the holder. Defaced, mutilated or stamped trade dollars found in the deposits will not be redeemed or exchanged by any of the sub-treasury officers, but they will be returned to depositors or purchased as bullion in sums of three dollars and upwards by the United States mints at the option of the depositor.

The Deficiency Bill's Failure.

It was only an hour before noon that the apprehension of a failure of the Deficiency bill became general, and then a hasty arrangement was suggested, which received the assent of the House looking to the signing by the President of a printed copy, duly authenticated by the officials of the two Houses; but the scheme failed and the bill did not become a law. The effect of the failure will be more serious than is generally believed, inasmuch as it contains provisions for supplying pressing demands for postal cards and stamps connected with the postal service, the denial of which will, it is expected, seriously embarrass the Department and the public. The legal machinery of the government will also be materially disarranged during the remainder of the present fiscal year, as no money will be available for jurors', witnesses' or Marshals' fees, and many prisoners —notably those confined at Forth Smith, Ark.—cannot be tried for months to come. A number of soldiers' claims, aggregating $700,000, which have been certified by the treasury, will also fail of settlement.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER DEAD.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was stricken with apoplexy at his home in Brooklyn last Saturday afternoon. In the fiftieth year of his ministry, in the fortieth year of his Brooklyn pastorate, in the year when he would have celebrated his golden wedding. He was taken sick on Friday with what seemed to be a bilious attack, accompanied with some headache. On Saturday paralysis was manifested and his entire left side lost all motion and sensation. He gradually grew weaker and weaker, sinking steadily until 9:30 Tuesday morning, the end was reached, and the lips of the great pulpit orator was closed forever.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813. He graduated at Amherst college in 1834, and studied theology at Lake seminary. In 1837 he became pastor of a Presbyterian church in Lawrenceburg, and in 1839, at Indianapolis, Ind. In 1847 he received a call from the Plymouth church, a new congregationalist church in Brooklyn, N. Y. Here almost from the outset he began to acquire that reputation as a pulpit orator which has been maintained and increased during a quarter of a century. The church and congregation under his charge are probably the largest in America. He has always discarded the conventionalities of the clerical profession. In his view humor has a place in his sermon as well as argument and exhortation. He is fond of illustration, drawing his material from every sphere of human life and thought, and his manner is highly dramatic. Though his keen sense of humor continually manifests itself, the prevailing impression given by his discourse is one of intense earnestness. The cardinal idea of his creed is that Christianity is not a series of philosophical or metaphysical dogmas, but a rule of life in every phase. Hence he has never hesitated to discuss from the pulpit the great social and political questions of the day, such as slavery, intemperance, licentiousness, the lust for power and the greed for gain. He is an enthusiast in music, a connoisseur in art, a lover of flowers and animals. Apart from his purely professional labors, he is a popular lecturer in lyceums and orator at public meetings.

Before beginning to preach he edited for a year (1836) a newspaper, the Cincinnati *Journal*, and while pastor at Indianapolis, an agricultural journal, his contributions to which were afterward published under the title, "Fruits, Flowers and Farming." For nearly twenty years he was an editorial contributor to the *Independent*, a weekly journal published in New York, and from 1861 to 1863 its editor; his contributions to this were signed with a *, and many of them were collected and published as "The Star Papers." Since 1870 he has been editor of the *Christian Union*, a weekly newspaper published in New York. His sermons and writings have had a wide circulation in newspapers, periodicals and in book form. Besides the well-known volumes of his sermons, he has published "Lectures to Young Men;" Industry and Idleness;" Life Thoughts;" two series edited by Edna Dean Proctor and Augusta Moore; "Sermons on Liberty and War;" "The Plymouth Collections of Hymns and Tunes;" "Norwood," a novel, originally published in the New York *Ledger*, to which he was a constant contributor; "Sermons from Published and Unpublished Discourses;' "Life of Christ," and "Yale Lectures on Preaching.' In 1863 he visited Great Britain, with a special view to disabuse the public in regard to the issues in our late civil war. His speeches exerted a wide influence in changing public sentiment, which had been strongly in favor of Southern confederacy. They were published in London, but have not been reprinted in America.

Intense interest was shown when, in 1875, he was tried for alienating the affections of the wife of Theodore Tilton. The jury were unable to agree on a verdict the majority inclining to acquit him. Since then his influence can hardly be said to have suffered, and the fidelity of his congregation is unshaken.

Although in receipt of an income probably as large as that of the president of the United States, Mr. Beecher is not a rich man. His charity, which is always inclined to be on the quiet, is well known. His main possessions consist of his valuable library and an excellent farm at Peekshill, N. Y. His wife, a charming old lady, exerts no small influence in her large circle of admiring friends. His sons seem to have inherited their father's good qualities, but have chosen mercantile life in which to achieve their success.

The funeral services were held yesterday (Thursday) morning at half past nine o'clock, after which the remains were kept in the church throughout the day and until this (Friday) morning so that all friends might take a last look at their great pastor

He was buried in a plain red cedar casket with the simple inscription, "Henry Ward Beecher, born June 24, 1813, died March 8th 1887."

The Mining Boss.

JUDGE PAXSON CLEARLY DEFINES HIS DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Supreme Court Monday defined the position of a "mining boss" in reversing the judgment recovered by Isaac G. Roby against the Red Stone Coke Co., in the Common Pleas Court of Fayette county. Roby was a miner, working in an improperly ventilated "flat heading." He was injured by an explosion of fire-damp.

He sued the company and it was claimed in defense that the accident was the result of the negligence of the mining boss, and that the latter was a fellow-servant of the plaintiff, who was thereby precluded from recovering damages against the employer. The "mining boss" is a man whose employment in all bituminous coal mines is required by the act of April 18, 1877, which also prescribes his duties, the principal of which is to see that the mine is kept properly ventilated. The Supreme Court holds that the trial Judge, under the evidence in the case, should have directed a verdict for the defendant. Judge Paxson says:

"The mining boss is a creature of the Legislature, selected by the mine owner in obedience to the command of the law and in the interest and for the protection of the miners themselves. Reasonable care must be exercised in his selection, but when such care has been exercised the company is not liable for his negligence. His co-employes take the risk of his negligence, precisely as in other cases. If he is incompetent or careless they can at once discover it and notify the superintendent, while the owners, with every wish to protect the miners, have no such opportunities of information."

WASHINGTON LETTER

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1887.

The Forty Ninth Congress has passed into history. It leaves a record which compares most favorably with that of any Congress of recent years, and surpasses that of almost every Congress which was divided by the two great political parties into two hostile camps.

It afforded a striking example, too, of the constant increase in the volume of desired legislation which has been going on for the last six or eight years. More bills were introduced in both Houses of the Forty-Ninth, more committee reports were made, more bills were passed, more became laws and more were vetoed than ever before by any Congress.

There were introduced into the House during the two sessions 11,258 bills and 263 joint resolutions, on which over a 5,000 reports were made. This was several thousand more bills and over a thousand more reports than were made by the Forty Eighth Congress, which had, in its turn beaten the record. In the Senate there were introduced over 3,000 bills on which nearly two thousand written reports were made, being upward of 500 more bills than by the record breaking Forty-Eighth. The death-roll also of the last Congress was unusually long comprising thirteen names.

The total number of laws enacted was about 1,390 while 132 were vetoed by the President, making twenty-one more instances of the exercise of the Presidential prerogative of veto than had occured from the foundation of the Government down to the beginning of this Congress. Only one private pension bill and one public bill namely that providing for a Government building at Dayton, Ohio, succeeded in passing both houses over the President's veto. As to what became of various important bills which failed, lack of space will forbid me to tell their whole story in detail. Quite a number of them, however, which were passed by both houses, never reached the President because of differances in regard to them between the two houses.

Congress was in session the whole night preceding the day of adjournment The House, with unusual pertinacity, sat continously from eight o'clock Thursday night until Friday noon, the hour at which the session expired. The usual scenes of a last night were enacted. The Capitol was filled with people who wanted to see the close, but only a small portion of whom could gain admittance to the already crowded galleries.

Congress reverses the usual circumstances which associate themselves with a death scene. It does away with all solemnity and quite, decorous hush and suppression of noise. People who want to witness the most riotous scenes of which a representative body can be guilty, have only to crowd the galleries during the dying hours of Congress. If they want to see men of reputed dignity in undignified antics, they will not be disappointed for there is a license then which at other times is not indulged. Never since Congress had an existence has there been such confusion, haste and general disregard of parliamentary safeguards in the transaction of business, as characterized the proceedings of Thursday, Thursday night and Friday morning.

When it was rumored, about noon on Friday, that the President was on his way to the Capitol at the request of Speaker Carlisle, who informed him that certain scarcely finished bills could be saved from death in no other way, the crowd in the Capitol began to surge toward the Senate wing, the President's room being in that end of the Capitol. The result was that the police force had more than it could do to control the swaying mass of humanity that wanted to see the President. Congressmen, also, with varying success, made vigorous efforts to squeeze their way through the crowd to inquire if the arbiter of the destiny of certain bills in which they were interested had arrived.

He came with several members of his Cabinet, repaired to his room and settled down to business. But the clock now pointed to twelve. There was a limit to the speed and endurance of clerical fingers, and the fagged out enrolling clerks who had been running a race with time won only in the case of the District Appropriation bill. And this was due to that venerable officer, Capt. Bassett, who armed himself with a gas-lighter and (as he has done biennially for a quarter of a century) mounted a chair and pulled back the hands of the Senate clock. The President signed this promptly, but the hands of the clock crept up to twelve again before the Deficiency bill could be engrossed, and it failed.

Steam Heating for Railroad Cars.

John Bersch, of Kingston, says Scranton *Truth*, has recently obtained a patent upon an ingenious device for connecting steam pipes in the heating of passenger cars, which he claims can be so effective in its operation as to make practicable the heating of a large train from the engine at an even temperature. The arrangement is a series of brass couplings fitted with an automatic steam cut-off, and is intended to be used in connecting one car with another, as done at present by rubber hose, and with which great difficulty is experienced by the serious effect which steam has upon it. In the case of Mr. Bersch's appliance, if an accident occurs to a train by which a car leaves the track and the connection should break, the automatic shut-off would retain the steam in pipes under the cars or small radiators placed in the cars, and there would be no possible escape of steam unless through the breaking of these, but which on account of the wrought-iron pipes used may not occur. The inventor also claims great economy in the matter of heat for the steam required to furnish it, but a small quantity of the latter being necessary as compared with the present system of steam heating whenever in use.

Important Decisions.

The United States Supreme Court on Monday gave the following very important decisions.

TAXATION OF TRAVELING SALESMEN.

Traveling salesmen and their employers will find cause for congratulations in the decision of case No. 816, Sabine Robbins, plaintiff in error, against the taxing district of Shelby county, Tenn. In error to the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

Robbins was engaged in Memphis in soliciting orders for stationary for a Cincinnatti firm. A state law applicable only to this taxing district, was in force, subjecting "drummers" selling goods by sample to a tax of $10 a week or $25 a month. Robbins, who was unlicensed, was convicted and fined and on an appeal the judgment was affirmed. The case has been brought to this court on a writ of error upon the ground that the law imposing the tax is repugnant to that clause of the Constitution of the United States which declares that Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce among the states. The principal question involved is as to the constitutionality of the act which imposed the tax.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Tennessee is reversed, and the plaintiff in error is ordered to be discharged. Opinion by Justice Bradley. The Chief Justice and Justices Field and Gray dissenting on the ground that the law in question is applicable to drummers coming into the Shelby county District from other parts of Tennessee as well as those from other states, and to relieve the latter from taxation imposed on the former would be a discrimination against the citizens of the state.

A similar decision was rendered—all the judges concurring—in the case of George W. Corson, plaintiff in error, against the State of Maryland. The judgment of the Court of Appeals of that state is reversed and the cause remanded under directions that the plaintiff in error be discharged.

SUICIDE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

A case involving the old question of life insurance and suicide is No. 1126—the Accident Insurance Company of North America, plaintiff in error against Loretta M. Crandall. In error to the United States Circuit Court for the district of Illinois. This is a suit upon a policy of accident insurance, and presents the question whether a policy of insurance against "bodily injuries effected through external, accidental and violent means," and providing that "this insurance shall not extend to death or disability which may have been caused wholly or in part by bodily infirmities or disease, or by the taking of poison, or by suicide or self-inflicted injuries," covers a death by hanging one's self while insane. This Court holds that the question is to a great extent determined by previous decisions as to the effect of a policy of life insurance, which provides that it shall be null and void if the assured "shall die by suicide." This Court has repeatedly and uniformly held that such a provision not containing the words "sane or insane" does not include a self-killing by an insane person. The judgment of the Circuit Court in favor of the plaintiff was correct and is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Gray.

Labor Troubles and Their Result.

The labor strikes in the United States for the first two months of 1887 numbered 166, involving 99,300 employes, as against 24 strikes and 57, 900 employes for the same period of 1886. Of this number 27 strikes, in which 16,000 persons were engaged, were still pending and unsettled at the close of February, Forty-three strikes including 23,523 strikers, were successful or were settled by compromises, indicating partial success. Ninety six strikes, in which 59,777 hands were engaged, were absolute failures. Less than 30 per cent. of the strikes have proved successful in any degree and even in those that were nominally successful it is extremely doubtful whether the advance secured will make good the absolute loss sustained while the strikers were idle.

Besides the 99,300 strikers 35,000 workers who did not strike were thrown out of employment through the scarcity of coal or raw materials consequent upon the strike. The loss in wages to the strikers and those whose idleness was solely due to the strikes was between three and four millions of dollars. When it is understood that less than thirty per cent. of the strikes were successful it is hard to see where any proper return is to be realized as an offset to this immense loss. This estimate does not include the loss to the general business of the country, which must have been fully as great as the loss to the workingmen.

There is one feature of this striking business which is lost sight of by the timid souls who think the unusual large number of strikes at present portend general disaster to the country. This is that the strikers numbered less than one hundred thousand out of nearly twenty millions of workers in the country. The public heard a great deal about the hundred thousand strikes and very little about the nineteen million nine hundred thousand that kept quietly at their work. The hundred thousand made more noise than the nearly two hundred times their number who continued at work. But this comparison shows that the prosperity of the country is stable and that the dissatisfied portion of the working population forms but a very small percentage of its vast army of industrial toilers. There is great loss to both strikers and employers in the limited circles to which these labor suspensions extend, but the great mass of the working people show by their continued industry that they are fully aware of the fact that it pays better to be busy at the wages they can get than to be idle even a small part of the time in the delusive hope of getting a large increase.—*Times.*

ITEMS.

The cowboys have a language of their own. They call a horse herder a "horse wrangler," and a horse breaker a "broncho buster." Their steed is often a "cayuse," and to dress well is to "rag proper." When a cowboy goes out on the prairie he "hits the flat." Whisky is "family disturbance," and to eat is to "chew." His hat is a "cady," his whip a "quirt," his rubber coat a "slicker," his leather overalls are "chaps" or "chapperals," and his revolver is a "45." Bacon is "overland trout," and unbranded cattle are "mavericks."

A man dropped into the office of the Oneida (N. Y.) *Dispatch* the other day and offered to subscribe for two years in advance if the proprietor would take his pay in dogs. The editor replied: "For many years I have taken wood, apples, potatoes, applejack and all sorts of vegetables in payment of subscriptions, but there must be a limit; I draw the line on dogs!"

The Tyrone *Times* gives the following bit of good advice: "As Spring approaches sharpers and scoundrels are preparing to raid the rural districts for the purpose of swindling the unsuspecting out of their hard earned dollars. The safest plan is not to deal with strangers whatever. Home dealers are the men to patronize; they will treat you honorably—and if they don't happen to have every article you may want they can procure it for you. Give traveling swindlers the grand bounce when they approach you and offer you a dicker. We do our very best to keep our readers posted on all the swindles practiced by these roaming sharpers, and if they will not hearken to our advice, and get 'stuck' occasionally, the fault is not ours."

President Magill, of Swarthmore College, has made quite a stir among the educators of the State by his proposal that teachers should be more thoroughly prepared and their profession raised to a higher level. In the *American* this week he presents a brief of his views on the subject, and the measures he suggests are discussed by Superintendent MacAlister, Ex-Superintendent Wickersham and Professors Thompson and James, of the University. These gentlemen warmly sympathize with Dr. Magill's idea, but they seem to think that school-teachers, receiving on an average $30 a month, can not afford a four years' course in college as a preparation.

A year or two after Tyler's accession to the Presidency, he contemplated taking a trip, and sent his son to order a special train of cars. It so happened that the Superintendent was a very strong Whig. On "Bob's" making known his errand, that official bluntly informed him that his road could not furnish a special train for the President "What," said Bob, "did you not furnish a special train for the funeral of General Harrison?" "Yes," said the Superintendent, patting Bob on the back, "and if you'll only bring your father here in that shape, you shall have the best train on the road."

Shenandoah, Pa., is now having a portion of the same bitter experience that has fallen to so many Pennsylvania tows as a penalty for violating the plainest sanitary laws. The lack of drainage has bred suddenly a variety of epidemic diseases, by which 400 of the children of that town are at present prostrated. It is time that our interior towns, especially the mining towns, were being taken in charge by our State Board of Health.

The bill to create a new Cabinet Minister in the person of a Secretary of Agriculture failed to reach the President in consequence of certain amendments which could not be carried through a Conference Committee. So there is to be no extension of the Cabinet this year, and the President is relieved of an additional weight of woe.

Quay on the Pension Bill.

In a recent interview United States Senator, M. S. Quay, the acknowledged leader of the republican party in Pennsylvania, thus discussed the dependent pension bill:

"The men who did the actual fighting and have some pride in their record as soldiers dont want to be pauperized. There is not a man in the Grand Army post in favor of it. I don't think any considerable number of Grand Army posts can be got to support the movement to pass the bill over the President's veto. That veto message is the best thing President Cleveland has put his hand to, and if I were in the Senate I would vote to sustain him."

Three Peculiarities

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and regulating medicine, is characterized by three peculiarities, namely:

1st: The combination of the various remedial agents used.

2d: The proportion in which the roots, herbs, barks, etc., are mixed.

3d: The process by which the active medicinal properties are secured.

The result is a medicine of unusual strength and curative power, which effects cures heretofore unequalled. These peculiarities belong exclusively to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and are

Unknown to Others

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared with the greatest skill and care, by pharmacists of education and long experience. Hence it is a medicine worthy of entire confidence. If you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum, or any disease of the blood, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, or kidney and liver complaints, catarrh or rheumatism, do not fail to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends as the best blood purifier on earth." WM. GAFF, druggist, Hamilton, O.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofulous humor, and done me worlds of good otherwise." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me.

A book containing many additional statements of cures will be sent to all who desire.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Day and Night

During an acute attack of Bronchitis, a ceaseless tickling in the throat, and an exhausting, hacking cough, afflict the sufferer. Sleep is banished, and great prostration follows. This disease is also attended with Hoarseness, and sometimes Loss of Voice. It is liable to become chronic, involve the lungs, and terminate fatally. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral affords speedy relief and cure in cases of Bronchitis. It controls the disposition to cough, and induces refreshing sleep.

I have been a practising physician for twenty-four years, and, for the past twelve, have suffered from annual attacks of Bronchitis. After exhausting all the usual remedies

Without Relief,

I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It effected a speedy cure.—G. Stoveall, M. D., Carrollton, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is decidedly the best remedy, within my knowledge, for chronic Bronchitis, and all lung diseases. —M. A. Rust, M. D., South Paris, Me.

I was attacked, last winter, with a severe Cold, which grew worse and settled on my Lungs. By night sweats I was reduced almost to a skeleton. My Cough was incessant, and I frequently spit blood. My physician told me to give up business, or I would not live a month. After taking various remedies without relief, I was finally

Cured By Using

two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I am now in perfect health, and able to resume business, after having been pronounced incurable with Consumption.—S. P. Henderson, Saulsburgh, Penn.

For years I was in a decline. I had weak lungs, and suffered from Bronchitis and Catarrh. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral restored me to health, and I have been for a long time comparatively vigorous. In case of a sudden cold I always resort to the Pectoral, and find speedy relief.—Edward E. Curtis, Rutland, Vt.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Bronchitis. The physician attending me became fearful that the disease would terminate in Pneumonia. After trying various medicines, without benefit, he prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved me at once. I continued to take this medicine, and was cured. —Ernest Colton, Logansport, Ind.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

$25,000.00 IN GOLD!

WILL BE PAID FOR

ARBUCKLES' COFFEE WRAPPERS.

1 Premium,	$1,000.00	
2 Premiums,	$500.00	each
6 Premiums,	$250.00	"
25 Premiums,	$100.00	"
100 Premiums,	$50.00	"
200 Premiums,	$20.00	"
1,000 Premiums,	$10.00	"

For full particulars and directions see Circular in every pound of ARBUCKLES' COFFEE.

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SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

No medicine is so universally used in the Southern States as SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It won its way into every Southern home by pure, sterling merit. It there takes the place of a doctor and costly prescriptions. It is a

FAMILY MEDICINE,

Purely vegetable; gentle in its action; can be safely given to any person, no matter what age.

It promotes Digestion, dissipates nasty Sick Headache, and gives a strong, full tone to the system. It has no equal as a Preparatory Medicine, and can be safely used when a doctor cannot be called in.

Endorsed by persons of the highest character and eminence as the

BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

If the child has the colic, it is a sure and safe remedy. It will restore strength to the overworked father, and relieve the wife from low spirits, headache, dyspepsia, constipation and like ills.

"MY ONLY FAMILY MEDICINE."

"I have been a user of Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. It is a pure, good reliable medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it.

"I find the Regulator very safe, harmless and reliable as a family medicine, and have used it for any disorder of the system and found it to act like a charm. I believe if it was used in time it would prove a great preventive of sickness. I have often recommended it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

REV. JAS. M. ROLLINS, "Pastor M. E. Church South, Fairfield, Va."

Equitable MORTGAGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, - - $600,000

DEBENTURES

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Guaranteed Farm Mortgages

OFFICES. NEW YORK, 208 Broadway. BOSTON, 31 Court Street. PHILADELPHIA, 112 S. 4th St. KANSAS CITY, 715 & Del. Sts.

REFERENCES. First Nat. Bank, NEW YORK. Boston Nat. Bank, BOSTON. 7th Nat. Bk., PHILADELPHIA. Am. Nat. Bank, KANSAS CITY

For rates of interests and full information SEND FOR PAMPHLET

To J. H. MAIZE, Attorney-at-Law, Agt., Bloomsburg, Pa. jan14-3ms.

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CITY BRUSH FACTORY

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

BRUSHES.

No. 3 North Canal St., Near L. V. R. R. Depot.

John H. Derby,

PROPRIETOR.

Will call on dealers once in six weeks. Save your orders. [oct1.1y

J. R. SMITH & CO.

LIMITED.

MILTON, Pa.,

DEALERS IN

PIANOS

By the following well known makers:

Chickering, Knabe, Weber, Hallet & Davis.

Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.

Catalogue and Price Lists

On application.

Septs-3ntf.

Schuyler's Hardware.

BARGAINS!

Owing to the stability in prices of goods in our line it is not often we can offer special inducements in cut prices, but having an overstock of the following goods, bought before the late advances, we have determined to reduce the same and offer our customers a chance to purchase at a price which will not occur again.

SHOVELS.

25 dozen, square point, D. handle shovels, made of the best Ames steel, all one solid piece, the best shovel made and a genuine bargain, sold everywhere at $1.00, will close them out at 65c.

WHEELBARROWS.

One hundred dirt barrows, strong, planed boards, patent wheels, well ironed and bolted—a handy barrow about the farm, garden and stable, and must sell fast at $1.75 each.

STEEL HAMMERS.

Several dozen 8 lb. solid cast steel striking hammers at 15 cts. per lb.

CAST STEEL.

Over three tons of Black Diamond and Sanderson brands of drill steel at 10c. per lb.

ROAD SCRAPERS.

Townships in want of road scrapers can secure bargains in several solid wrought steel scrapers, which we want to close out.

J. R. SCHUYLER & Co., Bloomsburg, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to distribute the money in Court in the matter of Tettsworth et al vs. Isaiah John, with notice to Creasy as terre tenant, No. 109, december term, 1886, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the town of Bloomsburg, on Tuesday the 29th day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the fo enoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the undersigned, or be forever after debarred from coming in upon said fund. N. U. FUNK, mar11. Auditor.

VIRGINIA FARMS AND TIMBER LANDS for SALE. Send for FREE Descriptive Price List. JOHN A. NICOL & Co., Brentsville, Va. [4t11r

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John G. Moore, late of Greenwood Twp.

Letters testamentary in said estate, having been granted to the undersigned exr. all person indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

6tieb11 I. A. DEWITT, Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary N. Harman, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased.

Letters testamentary in said estate having been granted to the undersigned executors, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

I. W. McKELVY, HENRY D. WELSH, feb11.6t. Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Creveling, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

Letters testamentary in said estate, having been granted to the undersigned executors all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate to present the same to

S. G. CREVELING, MIRANDA CREVELING, feb11.6t* Executors, VanCamp, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of the last will and testament of John G. Moore, late of Greenwood township, deceased, the undersigned executor will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, March 12, 1887,

at ten o'clock a. m., all that certain farm and tract of land, situate in Greenwood township, Col. Co., Pa., bounded and described as follows, viz:—Northwardly by lands of Augustus Stauter and Benj. M. McHenry, eastwardly, by lands of I. A. DeWitt, southwardly by lands of H. A. Moore and westwardly by lands of the heirs of Sam'l Freas deceased; containing

86 ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

barn and wagon house and other outbuildings—water on the premises. This farm is located within two miles of depot of Wilkes Barre and Western railroad, and five miles of depot of Bloomsburg and Sullivan railroad, and is convenient to good markets. Possession given on April 1, 1887. Also, at the same time will be sold, a Tread Power Threshing Machine. A liberal credit will be given and terms made known on day of sale.

feb18) I. A. DEWITT, Ex'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. PEGG, OF MADISON.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Court, to make distribution of the money left in land of said deceased, payable upon the death of Wm. Lilley, a son-in-law of said deceased, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, March 11, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where all parties having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund. JOHN G. FREEZE, feb18 Auditor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, March 19, 1887,

at 2 P. M. at Court House, the following message and lot of ground with the appurtenances situate in the township of Orange, in the village of Orangeville. Beginning at a stone in line of land of Elizabeth Bowman thence north fifty-six and one-half degrees west to the public road leading to Fishingcreek, thence along same to line of land lately conveyed to Geo. S. Fleckenstine by parties of first part hereto a distance of fifty-eight feet, more or less, thence South fifty-six and one-half degrees. East to post corner, thence South thirty degrees. West fifty-eight feet, more or less to the place of beginning. It being a portion of the premises conveyed by Samuel Coleman

The Columbian

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY MARCH 11, 1887.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:13 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:15 a. m.	8:29 a. m.
10:20 a. m.	11:44 a. m.
2:02 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloomberry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:54 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:19 p. m.

SUNDAY.

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

MARCH 12. I. A. Dewitt, executor of John G. Moore, will sell real estate in Greenwood township at 10 a. m. Also, a tread power threshing machine.

FOR SALE —A good piano for sale very cheap. Inqure of Geo. E. Elwell. tf.

$1600—In very easy payments will buy a one hundred acre farm, good new house, large new bank barn, excellent spring water, convenient to rail road. Apply to d31tf KNORR & WINTERSTEEN.

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned will call and settle between this and April 1st. mar11. E. B. BROWER.

TO LOAN.—$600 can be obtained on real estate security. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell, Atty. 2t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—One room, second floor, Moyer building—gas and water in the room. Heated by steam. Apply to feb18tf. MOYER BROS.

FOR RENT.—The third floor of the COLUMBIAN building, now occupied by N. S. Tingley. Heated by steam, water on second floor, all conveniences. Possession April 1st. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. [tf.

Passengers and baggage delivered free to persons buying western tickets of Moyer Bro's. Agts. Penna. R. R.

Personal.

Mr and Mrs. Paul E. Wirt went to New York Tuesday.

Miss Lou Jameson is spending a few weeks at Easton, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Dr. House are made happy by the birth of a little girl.

Mrs. M. E. Nuss started Monday for the West to be absent several months.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Elwell started for Philadelphia and New York Tuesday, to be absent all week.

Geo. S. Robbins went to New York City Wednesday. His wife accompanied him as far as Nanticoke.

Dr. S. B. Arment, of Philadelphia, who takes charge of Dr. Gardner's practice, arrived here last week.

Dr. Gardner went to Philadelphia on Wednesday to be treated at Jefferson Medical College. The Dr. was conveyed to the depot, and occupied during the travel, an easy arm chair, it being the only way in which he could comfortably be taken to the city. He was accompanied by Mr. J. H. Mercer, who has been attentive to the Doctor during his affliction.

Quite a number of the children in this town are afflicted with mumps.

Don't fail to see the "Three Little Maids from School," Normal Hall, on Friday, the 18th inst.

This is excellent maple sugar weather. we look for a new stock in our market now in a short time.

The pleasant weather of last Tuesday brought a great many people from the country to town.

James Reilly started for Benton Tuesday evening with a barber's chair, where he expects to open a barber shop.

Improvements are still going on at Phillips' Domestic Bakery. They have just put quite an addition to their bake house.

Mrs. Layina Hendershott will sell personal property, on the premises, on Market street, Saturday, March 12, at one o'clock p. m.

The contract for the castings for the bridges of the Bloomsburg and Sullivan R. R. has been given to S. M. Hess of this place.

Rev. James Knowlton, a student at Lewisburg University will preach in the Baptist church next Sunday, morning and evening.

David Lowenberg is repainting his building, making it look as fine as any in the place. Mr. Lowenberg never lacks for enterprise.

A bill is introduced in the Legislature providing that teachers' salaries shall be paid during the time they attend the county institutes.

Main street has been overflowing with Hungarians for the past week. They are working along the line of the B. & S. railroad through Scottown.

On account of the inclement weather, the Fishingcreek Sunday school convention was postponed. It will be held in the Zion church on Saturday, March 26.

The sad news has been received that Rev. Zahner's oldest child, Margaret, has died of scarlet fever, and that the other two are sick with the dread disease.

Glasco Cameron has had the painters at work in his barber shop, giving it a complete renovating. He now claims the neatest shop in this section of the State.

At the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association, held last week, Rev. J. E. Shultz was appointed as pastor of the Evangelical congregation of this place.

The Indian doctor, who lectured here last week, on Thursday and Friday evenings, on Saturday night returned their money to his audience and did not lecture on account of the small-sized house.

There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society in the Secretary's office Saturday last. The purse has been increased in all the races except the free for all, and the record of time for entry lowered.

It is predicted that during 1887 the "Star of Bethlehem" will appear. This will be its sixth appearance since the birth of Christ. Its position will be directly north of the north star, and its brilliancy such that it can be seen at noon day.

Mr. Rueben Hess, of Rupert. will move to the late Grier Quick residence about April 1st. He purchased the place and is making some repairs to it before moving. Mr. Hess' son-in-law, Mr. Learn will move on the farm that Mr. Hess vacates.

A lunch supper will be served at Mr. P. Deily's on Center street this (Friday) evening, commencing at five o'clock, by the ladies of the Lutheran church. Proceeds for the purpose of defraying expenses of some needed repairs in the study of the church.

Finest scenery going West by Penna. R. R. Tickets at Moyer Bros.

A local institute will be held at Buckhorn Mar. 12th and at Catawissa Mar. 19th. A free lecture will be delivered by Dr. D. J. Waller at Buckhorn, Friday evening Mar. 11th.

Last Tuesday evening a party was given at the home of Miss May Sharpless, on Main street. About thirty young ladies of town were present. The evening was enjoyed very much by all.

A. M. DeWitt, one of the leading merchants of Orangeville, was in town on Monday. He keeps a full line of dry goods groceries, hardware, drugs, and a general stock of merchandise, all at the lowest prices.

L. Bernhard is now nicely located in his new room next door to Hendershott's drug store. Everything is arranged in fine shape and he is now better prepared than ever to meet the wants of his numerous customers.

J. H. Steeker the down town flour and feed merchant is always ready to make bargains. Recently he purchased a car load of shelled corn from Minneapolis, Minn. By-the-bye Mr. Steeker keeps a nice suppy of fresh groceries of all kinds.

An entertainment, consisting of a drama, exercises by the little people, and music by Prof. Niles' orchestra, will be given in the Normal hall Friday, March 18, 1887. Admission—15, 25 and 35 cents. Proceeds towrrd new building fund.

C. S. Bound is now located at corner of East and Fifth streets, in the building formerly occupied by Decker & Stickel as confectioners. Mr. Bound is in a good locality for the large trade of citizens living in the east end of the town.

The largest lamp ever brought to this place is that in the store of H. J. Clark & Son. It burns a round wick and in arrangement is somewhat like the student lamp. The bowl holds nearly two gallons of oil. Two of the lamps will light their large store room.

Mr. S. D. Hosler, who has resided in Berwick for the past few years, has sold his property there and moved to Wilkes-Barre, where he has accepted a good position with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Mr. Hosler is a good mechanic and we wish him all the success in his new field of work.

The private sewer which connects with the main on Market street, from the Sterner, Furman and Hartman buildings, was clogged up for some time, and necessitated taking up some of the pipe. On opening the sewer this week it was discovered that a shin bone of a beef was one of the causes of the obstruction. This is the second time this branch has been obstructed.

Mr. E. B. Brower has closed a bargain with Messrs. Hartman and Edgar for the purchase of his stove and tinware establishment. Mr. Brower expects to go to Missouri about April 1st. The Messrs. Hartman and Edgar are young men who have been in the employ of Mr. Brower for some time and are thoroughly acquainted with every department of the work. They take possession April 1st.

Mr. E. T. Gould and Miss Fannie Hess were married at the residence of the bride's mother, on North Main street, Bloomsburg, Friday of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Gould took the afternoon train for Philadelphia and New York, to be absent about a week, after which they will make their residence now occupied by the the bride's mother, she expecting to take an extended trip through the West.

The large plate glass window was put in the front of H. J. Clark & Son's addition Saturday last. The glass is nearly nine feet square, and about three-eighths of an inch thick. Since the addition of this Clark & Son how have one room 100 feet deep and another 90 feet deep, which gives them more ground floor than any other merchant in the place. Our people can look out for a grand display of Spring goods.

A rather interesting incident occurred in a Wellsboro photograph gallery not long since. A girl and her fellow came into the establishment to be photographed, and the artist having adjusted their position, stepped to the camera, threw the cloth over his head to take a peek to see if the light was right, and just at this important juncture the fellow leaned over and planted a silent kiss on the mouth of the fair damsel, unconscious that the photographer was taking it all in.—Bradford *Argus*.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending March 8, 1887:

Toni Cimino, Miss Cora Crawford, Miss Clara Edwards, Miss Ida Fisher, Mr. Alfred Hower.

CARDS.

Mr. Howard Caswell, Mr. Harry Gordon, H. A. Riley.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

J. Saltzer, of this place, has been appointed agent of the Berks County Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company. The object of this company is to insure horses, mules and colts against losss by death or theft. The company has had wonderful success. They have enrolled about 1400 members and in five months have had but one loss. Horses, from one to ten years of age, will be insured for three years, above that age they are insured from year to year. Any information will be cheerfully given by J. Saltzer, general agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

One thousand licenses have been applied for in Schuylkill county this year, an average of one to about every 130 of the population. Only a small percentage have been refused thus far, but the March list will find quite a lot stricken out. In spite of the many intimations thrown out by the court of their unwillingness to grant additional licenses, quite a large number of new applicants come forward, each with witnesses prepared to testify that the stand is a crying necessity, would fill a much felt want, and put an end to the hardships that have been endured for a long time. Witnesses are not hard to get.

The State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pa., will begin the Spring term, Tuesday, April 5, 1887.

A still further increase of the corps of teachers will be made to meet the needs of the coming term.

The new building, containing twenty-six recitation rooms, gives great satisfaction as to ventilation, light, blackboards and furniture.

The last class was the largest ever graduated from the school. Full professional standing comes to every teacher with the diploma.

Many students are prepared for college.

Tuition is almost free to those graduating within two years. Industry, perseverance and patience will carry one through.

For catalogue, or for half-fare on the D. L. & W., L. V. and P. & R. Rs., students should address the Principal, Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr. [mar4.

Any persons wishing to take the early morning train at Rupert, will please let their names at the Exchange Hotel, Bucksalew Bros. will carry passengers. Names can also be left at Buckalew's stable.

Milton and Sunbury, both in Northumberland county, are troubled with the nightly appearance of a ghost. In Sunbury his ghostship is a man having a cloak or gossamer thrown about him and with a half mask on his face, when he meets any one he asks them if they have a scar on the top of their head. What he will do when he finds the party who says they have a scar no one can tell. In Milton it appears dressed as a woman and has frightened a great many people. Two ghosts in one county is a surplus, especially as they are in neighboring places. Since they appear to be male and female, it would be well to transport one or the other. Perhaps they are seeking each other.

Now is the time to get out the trade dollars, shake the dust off and take them down to the banks. They will charge from one-half to one per cent. discount to cover the cost of transportation to Philadelphia, but people will be glad to get rid of them at so moderate a shave. Although the trade is in reality worth more than the standard silver dollar, this is the first that the government edict of giving 100 cents has been placed upon it. From now until September 1st. they are worth 100 cents, and will be received at this office from any of our subscribers for that amount. Now is the time to get their full value. After September 1st they will not be received anywhere except at the price of bullion.

Mills Chamberlin died of an apoplectic fit Friday of last week. He was the weigh-master at the Irondale furnace and just weighed a load of ore for Mr. Joseph Ruckle, and was about to weigh another for a son of Mr. David Armstrong, when he was noticed to fall or recline over a table. The two rushed in to assist him, and discovering that he was seriously attacked others were summoned and he was carried on a lounge to the house of Joseph Ralston, where a daughter of Mr. Chamberlin chanced to be and she bathed his head, hoping that he might soon recover, as he had been attacked with what she supposed to be similar afflictions heretofore, but this proved to be more serious and he lived but about twenty minutes after reaching the house. He was about 56 years of age and had been in the employ of the Irondale Company about twenty years. The funeral took place Monday afternoon from his home on Third street. Rev. Riddle of the M. E. Church and Rev. Stuart Mitchell, D. D., of the Presbyterian church assisted in the burial service.

An Early Spring Predicted.

That noted seer known as the "old setter," who roams the wild woods of Pike county, in this state says that the bears, snakes, possums and other hibernating creatures, as well as the ground hog, are occasionally making short excursions from their holes since the 2d of February, known as ground hog day, and that this is a sure indication of an early spring. Sailors are also great weather prophets, and they say that the early appearance of icebergs on the Atlantic ocean in the vicinity of the gulf stream is a corroboration of the land prophecies. So it seems to be a settled affair that spring and summer weather will be here in advance of ordinary seasons, a matter over which everybody will rejoice.

Pensioning School Teachers.

The Reading *Telegram* wants school teachers pensioned and in their behalf says: A great deal is said about pensioning public officials nowadays and the war veterans, but there is a class of hard-worked and deserving public functionaries who are seldom if ever thought of in this connection. The public school teacher, when popular, efficient and acceptable, labors for the success of the system, and perhaps devotes a lifetime to diligent and thorough research and study, the benefit of which is given to classes of scholars that appear at recitation. The teacher's entire time is occupied with his work, and there is nothing within his mental reach that he does not appropriate and apply in the course of his experience. When he becomes old and infirm he is cast off like old clothing and left to take care of himself. Why not place worthy teachers on retired list and pension them?

Letter to Senator Metzgar.

BLOOMSBURG, TUESDAY, March 8, 1887.

HON VERUS H. METZGAR, HARRISBURG

DEAR SIR:—By a bill in the lower house, it is proposed to cast upon litigants the burden of maintaining one of the officers of our courts, the stenographer. It might as sensibly be proposed to revert to the old practice of requiring parties to pay the expenses of the jury, or even to ask them to defray the salaries of the judges. The theory of our system of government is that the people bear the load for their mutual benefit. While the line has not been sharply drawn in all matters, it has become the accepted practice that the general machinery of the administration of justice is a public charge; and I see no reason for excepting the stenographer more than the jury or the judge or, if you please, the clerk of the court or the prothonotary or any officer of the county, as, for example, the county commissioner or the commissioners' clerk, who, though not directly concerned with the interpretation and the enforcement of the law, is yet an administrative officer charged with duties that relate to the community. The notion that litigants are merely combatants with whose quarrel the state has no concern, and who ought to furnish their own weapons and material of war, is a notion that non-business men in the country are apt to imbibe from public spirited and zealous guardians of the county treasury; but it is somewhat antiquated and open to the suspicion of being illfounded. An enlightened commonwealth, such as ours is supposed to be, does not regard every honest difference between citizens as a groundless variance that they ought to settle at their own expense without the invocation of the courts, nor upon the courts as a substitute for the trial by ordeal or wager of battle. Every citizen is directly, as well as collaterally, interested in the maintanance of the courts—including all necessary and convenient adjuncts—as regularly constituted tribunals for the determination of issues; and he ought not to stultify himself and injure his fellow by seeking to throw upon the individual what belongs to society. The usefulness of the stenographer I do not understand to be in question; when that point is raised, it will be time enough to discuss it. The bill, virtually conceding his usefulness, aims at the relief of the county from the tax of maintaining him. It is not even worth while to enter here upon the proof that the employment of a stenographer for the use of all the courts, criminal as well as civil, is an economic measure. If it were true, which it is not, that the present business of the courts could be cheaplier done in the old way; yet not cheapness is the controlling consideration, but effectiveness—certainty, dispatch; if these cost something, that is no argument for making the individual pay for the general benefit. Respectfully,

S. N. WALKER, Stenographer.

Efficacy of Vaccination.

The folly of the French Canadians of Montreal in resisting vaccination a year ago when the small pox broke out in that city, has been strikingly demonstrated by the report of Dr. Louis Laverge, the health officer. The proportion of deaths that year among Catholics other than French was 29 60 per 1,000, among Protestants 20 05 per 1,000, among the French Canadians 64 72 per 1,000; this great excess of mortality, says Dr. Laverge, being mainly due to the neglect of vaccination or opposition to it among the latter class of people. A still more striking illustration is given by the Rev. Abbe Decarie. In the municipality of St. Henri, near Montreal, the number of small pox cases was 233. Of this number there were 115 who refused to be vaccinated. The whole 115 died, while of the remaining 118 who had been vaccinated not one died.

Wanamaker's.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1887.

Some of you ask for "Samples of Spring Goods;" a bushel basket wouldn't hold them. Be definite. If we know the price and whether the goods are wanted for young or old, and for what use, we can select intelligently.

We are opening beautiful sheeting, pillow case and underwear linen every day. Among the sheetings the exquisitely soft Flemish in all grades, 2½ yards wide, 65 cents to $1.35. And the finer Irish pearl whites, $1.20 to $2.

Don't judge our linens by the price—in many cases approaching that of cotton. It's the way we buy that let's us sell so cheaply—cheaper in some cases than stay-at-home dealers can get the goods for at wholesale. Take floor linens for instance. All Barnsley's, the best that can be had; but our prices are often less than the elsewhere prices of inferior makes. We sell miles and miles of floor linens every season.

10-4	86	inches wide,	70c.
12-4	104	inches wide,	90c.
14-4	122	inches wide,	$1.10
16-4	140	inches wide,	$1.20
18-4	158	inches wide,	$1.50
20-4	180	inches wide,	$1.75

You can see the Spring hat styles now. Early, but the spring is likely to be early. Not much change in shapes; a little narrower in the brim; a little lower in the crown—some of them—may be a slight deepening of a curve here or there. That's all. If you wish the advantage of an early purchase safe to go ahead now. Silk hats, $4 to $7.50; Derby, $2 to $4.

The English top-coats of diagonal cassimere, silk-faced to the edge are very stylish for Spring wear, $13.50. So are the cheviots at $15 and $20. You expect garments made of such goods to be well cut and well finished; the surprise is when the well-wearing $7.50 blue and diagonal Spring overcoat is found also to be neat and dressy. A rare coat for the money.

Have you noticed what we've been doing with Rubber goods? Not so much more space but more stuff. You're not likely to ask for what we haven't got in Rubber things. Some of the cheapest gossamers have no rubber at out them. We sell cheap gossamers—men's, women's, misses' and boy's, $1.50 to $3.50—but not the cheap-in-value no-rubber kind. Good rubber in our cheapest, but not pure. Even the film of silvery, frosty rubber over the higher cost garments is not perfectly pure. Serves its purpose better not to be. Picking out and picking out has broken the sizes of some of the best of these goods. That's why you may have $8 circulars for $6; $10 raglans for $7.50 or men's $10 coats for $8.

Table and piano Covers. The unexpected often happens. We didn't think to have such goods again at the January Sale prices. A special lot came in sight and we snapped it up. Raw Silk, Tapestry, Velour, Cloth, Jute, China Grass, at two-thirds and three-quarters of our own regular prices—at half and two-thirds of what you might pay elsewhere—75 cents to $75.

Said a dealer wise in silks "If I wanted to give my wife a dress I'd take the 'Cachemire Marguerite'" Genoa black silk. Soft, pliable, don't crack, cut, turn gray or wear shiny; satin faced and not heavily dye-weighted. That's what the maker says. Much to say of any silk, but the "Cachemire Marguerite" deserves it. A wonderful silk for the price—$1 to $2; more wonderful than we care to say, for if you don't know silk values you might think we'd been misled.

It's the little things that make life a burden or a pleasure. Trip over the handle of a carpet-sweeper or jam the wall with it and there's a fret-wrinkle started. The handle of the Wanamaker Sweeper stands up wherever you leave it. It's a sweeper that sucks in the dust and dirt and never bruises furniture. $3.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Market streets, and City-hall square.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Choice clover seed for sale by A. M. Dewitt, Orangeville.

Having just received a cylinder for finishing silks and cloths, I am prepared to clean and dye gents' clothing, ladies' cloaks, sacques, silks, dresses, shawls, &c. Feathers dyed and curled. Packages forwarded by express will receive prompt attention, according to directions. Call or address, J. O. Caswell, dyer, Bloomsburg Woolen Mills. sep24-tf.

Closing out Winter goods at reduced prices at DeWitt's Orangeville. Call there for bargains.

Shipping tags, with or without strings, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

For Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, go to A. M. DeWitt's, Orangeville.

SEE THIS WEEK AT

I. W. HARTMAN & SON'S.

Spring jackets for ladies,
Boucle Jersey jackets for children,
Spring coats for children.
Goods suitable to make coats and jackets.
Combination suitings in wash dress goods.
New gray dress goods.
Spotted, striped, plaided and plain velvets.
Gents' fine kid gloves.
Ladies undressed kid gloves.
Always a good line of cheviots, ginghams, tickings, crashes, muslins at lowest prices in the county.
Our stock of decorated china &c. furnishes many wedding presents.

Envelopes, letter heads, note heads, bill heads, statements, business cards, and all kinds of commercial printing at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

M'Killip, Photographer and Crayon Artist, Bloomsburg Pa. Frames, Easels and Pictures. Fine Cabinet Portraits, only $3 a doz. Instantaneous process used.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AN IMPERATIVE NECESSITY.—What pure air is to an unhealthy locality, what spring cleaning is to the neat housekeeper, so is Hood's Sarsaparilla to everybody, at this season. The body needs to be thoroughly renovated; the blood purified and vitalized, the germs of disease destroyed. Scrotula, salt rheum, and all other blood disorders are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the most popular and successful spring medicine.

TO PRESERVE NATURAL FLOWERS.—Dip the flowers in melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should be only just hot enough to maintain its fluidity and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stocks and moved about for an instant to get rid of air bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, make excellent specimens in this way. If you would preserve your health and invigorate your entire system use Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa. feow.

Aid for all. The *Hop Plaster* gives comfort to rheumatic pains, tired muscles, lame back. 25c.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore healthy tone and vigor to the whole physical mechanism. Remember that quality, not quantity, constitutes the value of medicine.

FREE TRADE.—The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Boschee's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size. jan 28, 1 y, 87, e o w

The peculiar purifying and building up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla make it the very best medicine to take at this season.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

NEW JERSEY PREMIUM WINE.—Physicians state that the port wine, produced by Mr. Alfred Speer, of New Jersey, that took the premium at the Centennial, is excellent for medicinal purposes, being pure and more reliable than other port wines. Especially recommended for weakly females and the afled. The brown stone shale oil, in which the grapes grow is rich iron, this is the cause of the deep color and the blood making properties of the wine. For sale by druggists.

Sore throat is particularly favorable to the contraction of diphtheria. Heed the warning and use Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. It at once allays the inflammation of the throat, subdues the pain and gives permanent relief. It promptly and effectually destroys all contagion and diphtheritic germs. It is a safeguard against diphtheria, and should be used on the first symptoms of sore throat as a gargle.

DRUNKENNESS, OR LIQUOR HABIT, CAN BE CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.—It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. dec3 86 1y.

Ask your retailer for the James Means' $3 Shoe. Caution! Some dealers recommend inferior goods in order to make a larger profit. This is the original $3 Shoe. Beware of imitations which acknowledge their own inferiority by attempting to build upon the reputation of the original.

None Genuine unless bearing this Stamp.

JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE.

For Gentlemen, Made in Button, Congress and Lace, Best Calf Skin. Unexcelled in Durability, Comfort & Appearance. A postal card sent to us will bring you information how to get this Shoe in any State or Territory. J. Means & Co 41 Lincoln St, Boston, Mass.

Our celebrated factory produces a larger quantity of Shoes of this grade than any other factory in the world. Thousands who wear them will tell you the reason if you ask them. JAMES MEANS' $3 SHOE for Boys is unapproached in Durability.

Full lines of the above shoes for sale by

I. W. HARTMAN & SON,

Sole agents for Bloomsburg, Pa. [feb11-3t.

N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING AGENTS
TIMES BUILDING PHILADELPHIA
Cor. Chestnut and Eighth Sts.
Receive Advertisements for this Paper.
ESTIMATES for SPACE and CONTRACTS FREE
at Lowest Cash Rates.
Send for AYER & SON'S MANUAL

The Ladies' Washer.

The Ladies' Washer is the name of a new washing machine, manufactured by the Agricultural Works of this place, under the supervision of Mr. D. Savage, the inventor of the machine. Quite a number have been sold in this place, and all who use them speak of them in the highest terms.

ITEMS.

Williamsport has been chosen as the place for the tenth annual session of the District Lodge of Good Templars.

The Harrisburg car company has received an order for the construction of 250 gondolas for the Pittsburg and Western railroad.

There are twelve factories at McSherrystown, Adams county, for the manufacture of cigars, which give employment to nearly all the people in the place.

A well-posted lumberman informs a Lock Haven paper that nearly 1200 rafts will come down the Susquehanna river this Spring, which is double the number floated down last Spring.

Take it This Month.

Spring rapidly approaches, and it is important that every one should be prepared for the depressing effects of the changing season. This is the time to purify the blood, and strengthen the system, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which stands unequalled as a spring medicine, and has endorsements of a character seldom given any proprietary medicine. A book containing statements of the many wonderful cures it has accomplished, will be sent upon application to C. I. Hood & Co., apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 doses $1.

Resolutions.

ORIENTAL LODGE, F. & A. M., NO. 460, ORANGEVILLE, PA.

WHEREAS Brother Charles Brown, a worthy and beloved member of this lodge; a citizen honored for his integrity and respected for his charitable acts and purposes; a kind and indulgent husband and father, departed this life January 29, 1887:

Resolved That, while bowing submissively to the will of an all-wise God, we lament the death of so worthy and estimable a brother and citizen and extend our heart felt sympathies to the bereaved family for the loss of so good a husband and father.

Resolved That in memory of our deceased brother, whose service as Worshipful Master of this lodge closed with the last masonic year, we drape our lodge room in mourning for the period of thirty days.

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family, and one to each of the papers in the county for publication.

FRANCIS HECK,
H. J. CONNER,
JAS. B. HARMAN } Committee.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE

Cod Liver Oil, With Hypophosphites.

For Children and Pulmonary Troubles.

Dr. W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W. Va., says: "I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in pulmonary troubles and general debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with rickets or marasmus it is unequaled."

Sickness at Shenandoah.

Measles at present prevail at Shenandoah among children to an alarming extent, and a general fear for the public health is beginning to be felt. It has been ascertained from a reliable source of information that there are from four hundred to five hundred children now down with the measles. It is said from one school room alone forty out of ninety children who attend are sick, and in consequence the physicians are complaining of being overworked. This is probably all owing to the sanitary condition of the town. There is not a foot of underground drainage in the borough, where upwards of sixteen thousand people reside on about one hundred and eighty acres of ground. It was rumored that a malignant case of small pox had been discovered in a densely populated quarter of the town, but the rumor could not be traced to a reliable source.—Pottsville *Chronicle*.

A correspondent asks: "Where can we send to get Peck's Patent Ear Drums, an invention for enabling people to hear who are deaf, slightly or otherwise? Write to F. Hiscox, 849 Broadway, N. Y., stating cause and particulars of your deafness and he will give you all the points desired. Read the following from the *Medical Record*: "A lecturer in one of our hospitals, while illustrating progress in medical science, introduced a deaf patient whose case baffled all medical skill and was considered hopeless. But an invention belonging to F. Hiscox, New York, having been recommended it was used with very satisfactory results, as it fully restored the hearing. It was tested in other cases and found to be more successful than any known device for the relief of deafness, as hearing lost for many years was fully restored by it. The invention is all the more satisfactory as it is out of sight and does not require to be held in position. And while it can be readily removed or inserted by the patients themselves it is without curative in action and comfortable to wear. feb18-4td.

Buckhorn.

The party spirit has been booming the last week. Surprises, birthday, quiltings, donations, and vendues included. In spite of mud, snow or wind all were well attended. The state of the weather does not prevent the Buckhorn people from being at a party, we are on time then. But if you look in at our prryer meeting windows, when the snow falls ten flakes to the square rod, or the mud is sole deep, you would find very few able to reach the church.

For the last week Mrs. L. M. Hartman has been lying in a critical condition. Suffering with injuries received from a fall about a year ago. At present she is improving and hopes of her recovery are entertained.

Evan Thomas has purchased a tract of land from Reuben Bomboy.

Clark Rost talks of going west. Then, where will you get your seed potatoes?

The Red Point miners are home on a furlough.

Rumor has it that a new post-office by the name of Ent, is to be established in the neighborhood of New Columbia.

D. W. Harris of Nanticoke, stopped at home over Sunday.

Isaiah Hartman and family of Williamsport came home on Saturday to see his mother. Returned on Monday.

The smoke-house pest has not yet appeared.

J. S. Grimes will hold an institute in this place on this Saturday. All are cordially invited to attend.

For a time my life was despaired of. My trouble was with the kidneys, liver and bladder—also constipation. Finally I used Dr Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, and in my opinion it saved my life. I make this statement to save those who suffer as I did. —A. J. Gifford, Lowell, Mass. Druggists; $1. Send 2 cent stamp to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y., for his book on Kidney, Liver and Blood disorders. Mention this paper. feb18-4td

DIED.

MILLER.—In Hemlock township, on Wednesday, March 2, 1887, Mrs. Sophia Miller, aged 77 years and 4 days.

Lightstreet.

This town has been usually quiet since I last wrote. Most of the workingmen have been in the employ of the lumbering firm of Hoffman & Mellick, and in making ties for the new railroad.

Mr. C. C. Trench, on last Monday morning, started for Florida, where his father has been for a month or more. They, in company with Mr. Eyer intend to spend about six weeks in boating, fishing, hunting and camping out. The elder Trench has spent several months each Winter in this way for a number of years. He is now eighty years old, but enjoys these sports with the same zest as he did when a young man.

Mr. B. F. Foulk, who began farming on the McKelvy farm, near town last Spring, lost a valuable horse one night last week. It got over the halter strap and in its efforts to get back hurt itself so that it died before morning. Benny is such an honest and whole-souled young man that all felt like giving him some of that substantial sympathy that buys horses. Prof. Heck set the ball agoing and all responded liberally and cheerfully.

Miss Ida Custer, one of our most estimable young ladies, was married to Mr. Samuel Pullen, of Shickshinny, last Tuesday evening. A number of our young people witnessed the ceremony and all pronounced it a grand affair. The presents were numerous, handsome and costly.

Mr. D. J. Brown, son-in-law of aunt Elizabeth Mellick, moved his family to Waverly, N. Y., last Friday. While he was engaged selling ties to the wholesale trade in the Southern states during the Winter, his family stayed with Mrs. Mellick to keep her company.

Mr. Wm. Hendershot, who moved from this town to the coal regions about fifteen years ago, thinks of moving back to town in the Spring. He will likely occupy Col. Brown's house.

Silas Young is giving his store room a general repairing.

Speed it Around.

IN THE HOPE OF FINDING THE SOLDIER'S WIDOW.

Just after the battle of Gettysburg, a young lady who has since married and whose name now is Mr. Mary E. Walters, of 916 Third avenue, Altoona, was on that bloody field ministering to the wounded. Among those who had received mortal wounds was Lorenzo Rogers, whom Mrs. Walters thinks belonged to a Pennsylvania regiment. He had been taken into a corn crib on the farm of Edward M'Pherson and which was rented by John Sientz. Being wounded unto death and knowing that his time was short, Mr. Rodgers gave to the lady a tin-type picture of his wife, little daughter and a baby. It is in the hope that this item may be seen by the widow of the soldier that it is now written. And if such item is read by the wife she can obtain such information concerning the death and burial of her husband by calling on or addressing Mrs. Walters as above.—*Milton Argus*.

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Finding a Stolen Horse.

We clip the following from the Shenandoah *Progress*:

On the 23d day of May, 1883, a valuable team of horses was stolen from a farm near Accotunk, Fairfax county, Virginia A few hours after one of the horses returned, with a piece of the halter hanging from its head. The horse had evidently broken away from the thieves. The whereabouts of the other horse remained a mystery until last week, when it was traced to this town by O. P. Hart, of Hazleton, Luzerne county. Mr. Hart got a description of the horse sometime ago, through an advertisement. Later he learned that the horse was the property of Daniel Seybert, who resides near Berwick, Columbia county. Seybert's explanation for his ownership was that he got the horse from his deceased brother, John. Where the brother got the horse from could not be learned. Other facts collected brought Mr. Hart to this town. Squire Shoemaker placed a search warrant in the hands of Constable "Tally" Phillips, who found the horse in the possession of Wm. Remly. Mr. Remly said he secured the horse for trial, with a view to purchasing it. If the horse did not meet with his requirements by the 10th of April he was to return it to Seybert.

Bad on the Teeth.

Many ladies have the habit, when sewing, of biting off threads instead of cutting them with scissors. For either natural or artificial teeth this is bad and soon necessitates repairs. The edge of the teeth becomes very rough by the breaking of the enamel when thread is bitten off many times at the same place on the tooth, as is liable to be the case, for all the muscular force exerted by the jaws is centered upon the small space measured by the width of a thread.

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Interesting Decision.

PERSONS BITTEN BY DOGS ENTITLED TO RECOVER DAMAGES FROM THEIR OWNERS.

In the State vs. M'Dermott the New Jersey Supreme Court holds that a person bitten by a dog may recover damages from the owner upon evidence that the dog, with the knowledge of the owner, had a mischievous tendency to bite, whether in anger or not. In either case the persons bitten would suffer injury. A mischievous propensity, from which injury is the natural result. In the case of Hudson vs. Roberts, 6 Exch. 699, it appears that the plaintiff was walking in the street wearing a red handkerchief. The bull of defendant, ordinarily gentle and quiet, and not known to have gored any person previously, was being driven along the street when he attacked and gored the plaintiff. The defendent said that the red handkerchief did it, and that he knew the bull would run at any thing red. The plaintiff recovered. The bull had no hostile feeling against the man he injured, and no disposition to gore mankind, but because of his mischievous propensity to rush at a red object, of which his owner knew, it was held that when he caused injury to plaintiff, through that propensity, his owner should pay damages. A domesticated bear may hug a man until his ribs be broken. This may be the mode adopted by the animal to manifest his affection; yet if he had on other occasions previously shown his affection in that way, causing injury, and his owner knew of such propensity, the owner would have to pay damages caused by breaking the man's ribs. It is true that the bear is classed with animals *ferce naturce*, and that the presumption, in such case, would be that although domesticated, the animal had relapsed into his wild habits, yet although the presumption on the question of *scienter* would be against the owner, he might be able to prove that the habit of embracing persons did not proceed from the savage nature of the bear but, under the influence of civilization, from a cultivated affection. But this proof would be held to be mischievous, because hurtful to those who were the objects of the bear's affection, In the case of Oaks vs. Spaulding, 40 Vt. 347, it appears that Mrs. Oaks was driving cows home from pasture, when the ram of Spaulding attacked and injured her. It was shown that the ram had a propensity to butt mankind, and that the defendent knew it, but it did not appear whether the previous buttings by the ram proceeded from an ugly disposition, or from the exuberance of a playful spirit; yet it was held that the defendant was liable. It did not cure the hurt nor assuage the pain of the woman to be told that the ram when he butted her, was only in one of his accustomed sportive moods. It might have been fun for the ram, but it was hurtful to Mrs. Oaks. It was a mischievous propensity, whether, proceeding from ugliness of temper or from good nature, which, if known to the owner of the ram, made him liable for damages resulting from such propensity. There is no doubt that in cases of animals not naturally inclind to do mischief a previous mischievous propensity must be shown, and the *scienter* clearly established. The gist of the action is not the keeping of the animal but the keeping with knowledge of mischievous propensity, whether proceeding from a savage disposition or not. The conclusion is that the plaintiff below having shown by his proof that on several previous occasions the dog in question had bitten various persons on the hand, with knowledge of the defendent, he was entitled to recover, even if the habit did not proceed from a ferocious nature, but was the result of a mischievous propensity. —*N. Y. Christian Advocate.*

Sassafras.

"It's twelve years ago since I began to supply the Chicago market with sassafras" said Thomas Sapp. Mr. Sapp is a tall and portly gentleman from Indiana; his hair is gray and he wears on his chin a tuft of whiskers of the same shade. "Yes, sir, I've been in this line twelve years and I have some customers now that I had at first. When I started out I didn't have much of a trade, but I have built it up until now I get rid of about $900 worth a year. Oh, yes, it's a pretty fair business. You see the sassafras that I sell and that which is sold in the stores are two different things. I cut mine when the sap is in the root. The stores get theirs when the sap is in the boughs making leaves. I calculate that sassafras is good for everybody. Sassafras has different effects upon different people. The best way to take it is to eat a little of it every day. Some folks will take a whole bunch and chew it down at once. That's no way. Some others will boil it down, get the strength out of it and drink it all at once. That's no way, neither. The way to do is to eat it a little at a time. It relaxes the system and opens the pores, letting the impurities pass out in that way. Now there's one man in this town that I have sold to for twelve years, and from the fact that during all that time he has been in one place and at one desk. I suspect that he's a pretty steady man. He says it does him good, and I guess it does.

Worship in Chinese Temples.

There is no such thing as joint worship by congregations in any of the temples in China, nor have the Chinese any Sabbath. The division of the days into weeks is unknown among them. The first and fifteenth days of each moon are more particularly set apart for worship at the temples, but there is even then no cessation of business.

The temples are open day and night throughout the year, a priest is always in attendance, and a wick floating in a cup of oil is always kept burning before the image or the tablet.

The ordinary form of worship is very simple, and occupies less than a minute. A Chinaman comes in, buys for a cash or two, several sticks of incense from the priest, who lights them for him at the sacred flame. These are handed to the worshipper, who places them, lighted end up, in a bronze incense burner before the idol. He then prostrates himself on a rug before the image, and knocks his head three times upon the floor, the priest meanwhile beating a huge drum or bell in order to attract the attention of Buddha. This done, the worshipper rises and goes about his business. This is the invariable form of worship in a Chinese temple.—*Youth's Companion.*

In climates where the variation in temperature is 70 degrees, 400 miles of railroad track will change over 300 yards in length—nearly a yard to a mile.

Poor Relations.

A BIT OF FAMILY HISTORY OF THE VANDERBILTS.

The *World* prints a bit of history of the Vanderbilt family. It says: Everybody who is anybody knows the rich Vanderbilts. But who knows the poor Vanderbilts? How many gentle readers—or how many savage readers, for that matter—have heard of these poor relations?

Marriages and deaths, the incoming and outgoings of one branch of this family are chronicled with all the fulness of detail that newspapers love to give to the affairs of the very rich. It may be timely to say a word about the other branch of the family. Besides why should not a poor Vanderbilt be as interesting as a rich one?

One of these common relatives named William H. Vandarbilt was secretly married the other day to Celia Scribner at the village of Bloomingdale, a little way back in New Jersey. He is only 16 years old and his wife is not yet 15. There were no grand festivities on the occasion, young Vanderbilt did not wear a dress coat—as a statement of the fact he never saw a dress suit—and the newspapers wasted no valuable columns describing the event. If he had lived on Fifth avenue now——

Some whisper of this marriage led the writer to venture into the New Jersey wilderness where the Vanderbilts have their home—such as it is. The hamlet where they live is called Denmark. It is made up of three or four rough, unpainted houses, stuck up in the mud on the rougher hillsides. The country all about is as desolate and uncultivated as if it were 1,000 miles from civilization instead of being only forty miles from New York. And a journey to California is less trouble than a trip to this unfrequented, unknown part of Morris county.

A. Rockaway, N. J., the searcher after Vanderbilts leaves the train for a long journey over the mountains toward Denmark. It is hard to conceive anything more dreary than this drive over stony roads through woods broken here and there by a clearing, past one or two squalid homes that stand all lonely in little patches of rocky farm land. One mining village is passed where the children of mine workers come out in the road to stare at the unusual spectacle of a passing stranger. After two hours of jolting, inquiry for William H. Vanderbilt is rewarded and "Bill's house" is pointed out. A muddy lane leads up to it, two white pigs are burrowing under the gate, a red rooster stands just within the open kitchen door and a pair of oxen stand barring the entrance to the yard, where a young man in heavy boots and rough clothes has just commanded them to halt. The young man says he is William H. Vanderbilt and leads the way into the house.

It is a kitchen, parlor, bedroom, drawing room, art gallery, all in one. A piece of old blanket stuffed in a broken window pane keeps out the cold, a big kitchen stove warms the room, a kettle of onions is simmering on the fire, filling the place with its penetrating presence; short firewood is piled up all about the side wall, and a black blanketed bed alongside the stove completes the furniture. An old man rests in an old fashioned chair. He is introduced as John Vanderbilt, a cousin of the famous commodore. His wife, nearly as old, but much more active, stands by and seems deeply interested that any newspaper should care to say anything about her or her sons.

John Vanderbilt, the old man in the chair, the second cousin of the commodore, is seventy-nine years old and has lived in Morris county for half a century. Up to three years ago he was an expert fisherman and made a living that way, while his wife, some nine years younger, was known as the most rapid cleaner of catfish in the country. The couple are too old to work now and live with their son, William H., who supports them. The old man, telling about the Vanderbilt family, said:

"As near as I kin tell the fust ones of the name that cum here from furrin parts was Jake an' John, two brothers. They was Low Dutch, or suthin' of that stripe, I guess, an' they sot 'emselves down on Staten Island, near what they used ter call Toad's hill in them days. Jake was the gran'father of Cornelius—him that they called the commodore. John was my gran'father, an' they called me after him. Jake was a shoemaker an' John was a blacksmith. Each of 'em owned a little house an' enough ground for a garden patch. I kin 'member ole Jake very well, but my gran'father died long afore I was thought of.

"Ole Jake he had a son Cornelius, that was the commodore's father, an' John had a son Aaron, who was my father, an' they was a right smart team of youngsters an' got along well. They was brung up together, too. You see, ole John died when my ole man was a little shaver and left him all alone an' purty poor off. But ole Jake had a heart in him as big as a punkin, an' he tuk the little feller in outen the cold. But ole Jake's wife wasn't just like him, an' I've often heerd the old man say she used him purty tough, makin' him do all the rough jobs an' givin' him to eat what the rest wouldn't. But the ole man was tougher than a young bear, an' he squeezed through and come out all right. Mebbe it done him good—kinder sharped him up like to hoe his own row when he got bigger.

Ole Jake had a son Cornelius, who kep' the Grand Tavern at Quarantine an' was the father of young Cornelius, who was afterwards called the Commodore. Old Cornelius laid a purty nice nest egg in the Grand Tavern for young Cornelius, who went on keepin' the place for awhile after his father died, an' then begun to spekilate outside. Me an' young Cornelius kinder drifted apart arter we growed up, fer he was at Quarantine an' I was in Bergen, an' we didn't see each other much. But we allers kep' up the 'quaintance, an' every once in a great while I'd go ter see him. He had the Vanderbilt knack of makin' money, an' 'twas 'stonishin' how he'd git along. He was allus sober, hard-workin', friendly an' nice. He used ter tell me he'd do suthin' fer me, but I think William H. put it outen his head by tellin' him that I was a drinkin' man. But I never asked him fer any of his money an' I wasn't dis'pinted when I didn't get it.

"The last time I seen him was about a year before he died. He used me real kindly and asked me to cum and see him agin, fer he sed our days was gettin' short, and we couldn't sociate together much more. Arter he died I heerd he'd left me suthin', an' I went to William's once ter see about it. A feller what cum out went in an' cum out agin, an' he said that William wasn't at hum, an' he brought me a $20 bill. I didn't thank him much fer it, an' I made up my mind when folks gits to cuttin' up so I'd better leave 'em alone."

While his father talked William H. Vanderbilt stood by the fire catching the stove-pipe between his hands. He said he had never seen any of his rich relatives and never expected to. "They would rather," said he, "leave a fortune to some charitable home or other than send the least money to their own kin. We have never asked them for anything and do not intend to. I have 100 acres of land here and 'work 'round' for a living, so I do pretty well considerin'. We get enough to eat, such as 'tis, and have enough to keep us warm. I pay $1 an acre rent for the land to the Old Furnace Mining company. 'Tisn't good land, of course, but we manage to raise a crop in patches between the stones. I don't let the old man do anything, now that he is so old, and I don't see as we have got any cause to complain."

"Where did you go to school," he was asked.

I never went to school in my life," he replied; "but I can read, write and cipher. I learned it all myself, here at home. There's nothing else to do here, you know. I am 16 years old, and expect to live here all my days, as my father before me has done. Why shouldn't I?"

Twenty Miles of Lava.

The steamer Australia, which arrived recently at San Francisco from Honolulu, brings full particulars of the great lava flow, Manna Loa. The sight is described as magnificent beyond description. The column of fire was first observed from the summit of the crater on the night of Jan. 16. The fire dies down before midnight, but great volcanic disturbances continued up to the night of the 18th, when fire and lava again burst forth from the mountain side. The length of the flow is estimated at twenty miles. This distance the lava accomplished in two days, spreading as it descended, reaching the sea on the evening of Jan. 20.

The stream of lava continued to flow without interruption until the 20th, when a river of fire burst forth, following the line of lava flow. When the fires flamed out the heavy earthquakes ceased, although slight tremors were felt at intervals thereafter.

English vs. American Girls.

Being asked by a reporter about the success of American girls in England, Mrs. Langtry, the "Jersey Lily," said: "You know a pretty American girl is likely to be very charming to an Englishman. She knows so much more than English girls. She can be so much more amusing. She is trained up to make herself interesting, and she is thoroughly self-possessed at fifteen years of age. One rarely hears anything of an English woman, however, until she is married. She is brought up in seclusion until she is eighteen, or nineteen, or twenty, and then put into a low dress and sent out into the world of fashion. But to be seen, not heard. Indeed, an English girl in a company is frightened at the sound of her own voice, and if a married woman even, much less a man, speaks to her, she blushes."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Handy Interest Rules.

The answer in each case being in cents, separate the two right-hand figures of the answer to express in dollars and cents:

Four per cent.—Multiply the principal by the number of days to run, separate right-hand figure from the product, and divide by nine.

Five per cent.—Multiply the number of days and divide by seventy-two.

Six per cent.—Multiply the number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by six.

Eight per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by forty-five.

Nine per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right-hand figure, and divide by four.

Ten per cent.—Multiply by number of days and divide by thirty-five.

Twelve per cent.—Multiply by number of days, separate right hand figure, and divide by three.

A German chemist has invented a new kind of anæsthetic bullet, which he urges will, if brought into general use, greatly diminish the horrors of war. The bullet is of a brittle substance, breaking directly when it comes in contact with the object at which it is aimed. It contains a powerful anæsthetic, producing instantaneously insensibility, lasting for twelve hours, which, except that the action of the heart continues, is not to be distinguished from death A battle-field where these bullets are used will in a short time be apparently covered with dead bodies, but in reality merely with the prostrate forms of soldiers reduced for the time being to a state of unconsciousness. While in this condition they may, the German chemist points out, be packed in ambulance wagons and carried off as prisoners.—*Leslies.*

Here are some very big figures picked up at random: Over two million barrels have already been used to market the sweet potato crop of little Delaware; the peanut or ground pea crop of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina will this year go up to nearly 2,500,000 bushels; the wine product of California this season is 17,000,000, and the raisin crop yields 7,000,000 boxes, with other fruits in much smaller quantities; over in Canada the wheat crop is estimated at about 25,000,000 bushels and the barley at 20,000,000 bushels, a shortage of some 4,000,000 in the usual yield of wheat.

The measuring of a candle-power of a light is accomplished by comparing the shadow cast, by a rod in the light of a standard candle with the shadow cast by the light to be tested, by moving the latter towards or away from the rod a point will be reached at which the shadow cast by both lights will be of the same intensity. The intensity of the two lights is directly proportional to the squares of their distances from the shadows; i. e., suppose the light to be tested is three times the distance of the candle, its illuminating power is nine times as great.

A Paterson, N. J., justice, after repeating the formula of an oath to a young woman, ended as usual by saying "Kiss the book." "I will not," was the unexpected reply. "The last witness that was sworn was chewing tobacco, and one before him had fever blisters on his lips." She was permitted to affirm.

It is said that when a horse strays off he is usually found wandering in the direction the wind is blowing, thus turning his back to the wind, but with sheep the contrary is the case, as sheep face the storm.

UTTERLY DISCOURAGED

expresses the feeling of many victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and nervous or sick headache. Having tried numberless so-called remedies, and physicians of all schools, without relief, there seems to be no hope. Many such have as a last resort tried Athlophoros, and to their surprise and joy have found that it was a *safe, sure* and *quick cure*. Athlophoros is not an experiment; thousands have been cured by its use and they testify as to its value.

Shekomeko, Dutchess Co. N. Y. Aug. 20, '86

I took Athlophoros according to directions; it caused a ringing in my ear that was not pleasant, it operated on my heart causing a slower and fainter throb, and constipated my bowels. When the last dose was taken I did not think much of the medicine; the next day my lameness was better, and continued getting less until it left me. My lameness was in my back, shoulders and neck, and had been for eight months. I was advised to try Athlophoros by my neighbor, Wm. Jackson, who had taken a bottle of it for a severe attack of lameness in his shoulder and arm. He said "it drove the lameness right out of me; my head felt strong, and my heart almost stopped beating; I thought I would die, but I came out all right, and have not had any lameness since." AMOS BRIGGS.

Phelps, N. Y., August 13, 1886.

I am a practicing physician; I prescribed Athlophoros in a case of inveterate rheumatism of the right shoulder and arm. This case had been of weeks standing—yes months—and resisted medicine carefully selected, also the use of electric treatment. One bottle removed all the trouble. The case remains well, now over a year since using the medicine.

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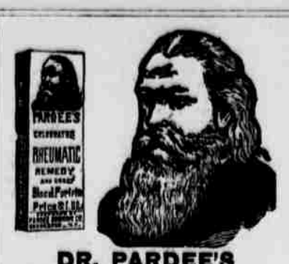
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. dec24-86-1y.



DR. PARDEE'S

REMEDY,

(The Only Reliable Blood Purifier.)

A SPECIFIC FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Neuralgia, Ring Worm

And all other Skin and Blood Diseases.

IT REGULATES THE

LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Cures Indigestion and all diseases arising from an enfeebled condition of the system.

☞Ask your Druggist for DR. PARDEE'S REMEDY and take no other. Price $1. per bottle or six bottles for $5. Manufactured by the

PARDEE MEDICINE CO., Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

GENTS:—For the past Winter I have been very badly afflicted with rheumatism. About six weeks ago was confined to my bed, and whenever I was able to get around was obliged to use crutches. All the time I had the best medical attendance.

After one week's use of Dr. Pardee's Remedy I was able to walk with a cane. I continued its use and can now move around without assistance of any kind, and am better in health than I have been for years. It has effected a permanent cure and I take pleasure in recommending it.

C. R. FINNEGAN,

Supt. Fire Alarm Telegraph, City building, Front street.

nov. 26 86 1y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	8 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 26	8 26	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	8 22	..Taylorville..	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	8 16	..Lackawanna..	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 33	12 08	8 09	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	8 03	..West Pittston.	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	...Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	....Maltby.....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	....Bennett....	6 53	10 00	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	..Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 05
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 27
7 30	11 12	7 12	..Shickshinny..	7 37	10 44	3 39
7 18	11 00	7 00	...Hick's Ferry..	7 50	11 13	3 52
7 11	10 54	6 54	..Beach Haven..	7 57	11 06	3 58
7 05	10 47	6 47	....Berwick....	8 04	11 13	4 05
6 58	10 41	6 41	...Briar Creek...	8 10	11 20	4 12
6 54	10 38	6 38	..Willow Grove..	8 14	11 25	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	....Lime Ridge....	8 18	11 29	4 20
6 42	10 27	6 27	....Espy.....	8 25	11 36	4 27
6 36	10 21	6 21	..Bloomsburg...	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	....Rupert....	8 36	11 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawi'a Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	....Danville....	8 58	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	..Chulaskyi...	9 05	12 20	5 12
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	am.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m

W. F. HALSTRAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office. Scranton, Feb.1st,'86

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Jan. 30, 1887. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 3.10 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 7.45 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 4.55 a. m.; Washington 6.05 a. m.; Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run; on this train from Williamsp't to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie at 1 all intermediate stations and Canandaigua at 1 and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.53—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and Intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EASTWARD NORTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.20 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.53. a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.50 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.25 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., (daily except Saturday) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.35 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.26 p. m.; Wilkes-barre 7.55 p. m

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.25 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.54 a. m., Sunbury 12.45 p. m

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.50 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m

SUNDAY ONLY.

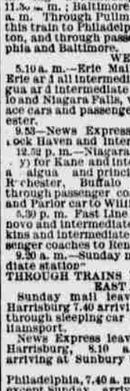
Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.35 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.16 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. dec24-86-1y

PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY.



DISTILLED from selected Barley Malt and guaranteed to be chemically pure and free from injurious oils and acids often contained in alcoholic liquors. It is especially adapted to persons requiring a stimulating tonic, Consumptives being greatly benefitted by its use. Recommended by leading physicians as a Diuretic, Nervine, Tonic and Alterative. For Consumptives it is invaluable. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY insures a return of vigor to the stomach, a good appetite, a rich and abundant blood and increased flesh and muscular tissue. A stimulant mild and gentle in effect. Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all wasting diseases can be entirely conquered by the use of Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. It is a tonic and diuretic and a powerful strengthener to the entire system. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY has proved a medicinal protection to those who pursue their avocations in the open air and whose daily work calls it exceptional powers of endurance. Ask your nearest druggist or grocer for or PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY revives the energies of those worn out with excessive bodily or mental effort and acts as a safeguard against exposure in wet and rigorous weather. It will drive all malarious diseases from the system. Hard workers of every vocation and persons whom a sedentary life renders prone to Dyspepsia find in Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey a powerful invigorant and helper to digestion. PERRINE'S PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY without unduly stimulating the kidneys increases their flagging activity, neutralizes the effects of fatigue, hastens convalescence and is a wholesome and prompt diuretic. Watch the label! None genuine unless bearing the signature

The analysis as it appears by the Label on every bottle: I have carefully analyzed the PURE BARLEY MALT WHISKEY made by M. & J. S. Perrine and find it entirely free from fusel oil, furfurol, metals and acids and is absolutely pure."—*Signed, Camillo Arthur Bauer, Graduate of the Universities of Munich, Geneva and Weisbaden*

For sale by all druggists and grocers throughout the United States and Canadas.

37 NORTH FRONT ST.—38 NORTH WATER ST., PHILA.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND ALL DEALERS. jan 9m

The Farmer's Corner.

CRUMBS FROM THE "FARM JOURNAL" TABLE.

Do not let any of the animals get constipated and then sick. Feed bran as a preventive, and roots or apples, if you have them.

A few small potatoes (raw) or turnips, or pumpkins given to cattle once a day, has a decided influence on their appetite and health. They will eat more hay or fodder.

Girls, take notice: Flour should be sifted thoroughly and then set on back of the stove or some other warm place, for twenty-four hours, or until thoroughly dried before using.

When dogs run sheep down, causing them to become overheated, they should be killed as soon as they get thoroughly cooled. Such sheep are rarely good for anything afterwards. In a number of cases we have known, they have lingered along for two years, and then died. Almost always either the lungs or the liver are affected and often times both.

Did you ever pour boiling cream, or slightly thickened milk over buckwheat or flannel cakes instead of buttering them? They are very good, and are more wholesome than when buttered and have this additional recommendation; that you can bake enough for breakfast before sitting down to it, and they will keep light and hot if dipped at once into the hot cream, just as toast is.

The Grange has made the farmer a thinker; it has made him a man demanding his rights; it has enlarged his views; it has developed his talents; aroused his social nature; made him better morally; brightened his life; beautified his home; increased his income; kept his boys and girls on the farm; given him an honored place among men, and is fast securing him his just rights.—*Mortimer Whitehead.*

An old subscriber writes that he has had his barn stock and fixtures, including thirty horses, mules and cows, destroyed by fire. To avoid future risks he proposes to erect a number of separate buildings in place of one large general barn, for instance, a stable for horses, stable for cows, granary, tool shed, and removed from all these, hay barracks. Now what do our readers think of the plan? Is it a wise one?

The wrinkles grow on the horns of cattle when they are going on three